

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3487.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

PRICE
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BRITISH MUSEUM.—The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, September 1st, to WEDNESDAY, September 6th, inclusive.
R. MAUNDIE THOMPSON, Principal Librarian and Secretary.
British Museum, August 21st, 1894.

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MOUNT VIEW, HAMPSTEAD.—The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on THURSDAY, September 20.—Reference kindly allowed to Mrs. Benson, Lambeth Palace, S.E.; Professor Ruskin, Brantwood, Conistow; Sir T. Spencer Wells, Bart., M.D., Golder's Hill, Hampstead, &c.—Prospectus on application to Miss HAZEL E. BAYNE.

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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington, S.W.
Principal:—JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Esq.

The ANNUAL SESSION 1894-95 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd. Art Classes in connexion with the Training School are open to the public on payment of fees. The Classes for Men and Women Students meet separately.
The Studies comprise Ornament and the Figure with a view to their ultimate use in Design and Composition, and include the Study of Plants and Flowers, the Painting of Still Life, and the Drawing and Painting of Ornament and of the Figure.
Candidates for admission who have not passed any Examination of the Department in Freehand Drawing must pass the Admission Examination in that subject.
This Examination will be held at the School on OCTOBER 2nd and 3rd, at 11.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M., on both days, and on subsequent Tuesdays at frequent intervals during the Session.
Application for further information may be made in writing to the Secretary, Department of Science and Art, S.W.; or, on and after October 3rd, personally to the REGISTRAR, at the School, Exhibition-road, S.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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SESSION 1894-5.

The SESSION will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 4, 1894. Students are expected to enter their names between 2 and 4 on Wednesday, October 3.
The COLLEGE COURSES provide preparation for Matriculation and all the Examinations for Degrees in Arts and Sciences held by the University of London. Special Courses are held for various branches of the M.A. Degree, and in Chemistry for the First M.B. There are Courses of Lectures in all subjects of general and higher education, and Single Courses in any subject may be attended. The four separate Laboratories for Biology, Botany, Chemistry, and Physics are open to Women, other than those already Students of the College, for practical work and research. Entrance and Senior Scholarships are competed for in June.
The TRAINING DEPARTMENT provides Professional Training for Women in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, with full preparation for the Teaching Diplomas of London and Cambridge.
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The SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT and the TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS begin OCTOBER 8th.
The Classes prepare for Professions, Commerce, and University Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering, and Leather Industries Laboratories, and the Weaving, Sheds, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms, will be Open Daily for Practical Work.
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1. For Regular Day Students.
2. For Occasional and Evening Students.
3. Classes in Agriculture.
4. For Medical Students.
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The TWELFTH SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 8th, 1894.
For information about the Entrance Scholarship and Exhibition Examination in September, and for the College Prospectus, which gives full information in regard to the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, the Departments of Engineering and Mining, and the Departments for the Training of Teachers in Elementary and Secondary Schools, apply to
IVOR JAMES, Registrar.
University College, Cardiff, August 15th, 1894.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.
Four Scholarships and one Exhibition, respectively worth 1500, 750, 750, 500, and 200 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for in September, 1894, viz. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 750, will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Physics and Chemistry. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 750, will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Biology and Physiology.
Candidates for these Scholarships must be under twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School.
One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value 150, and One Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value 50, will be awarded to the best Candidate under twenty years of age (if of sufficient merit) in Physics, Chemistry, Animal Biology, and Vegetable Biology. The questions for the Scholarship of 150, will be of about the range required for Examinations in the London University Preliminary Scientific Examination, and those for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition will be of about the range of the Questions in that Examination. The questions for the Exhibition (value 50) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the three following languages—Greek, French, and German.
The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of June, 1894.
The successful Candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the Full Course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination. The Examinations for these Scholarships will be held on SEPTEMBER 26th, 1894.

For particulars, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 1st, 1894. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.
The Hospital contains a service of 750 beds. Scholarships and Prizes of the aggregate value of nearly 8000 are awarded annually.
The Medical School contains large Lecture Rooms and well-appointed Laboratories for Practical Teaching, as well as Dissecting Rooms, Museum, Library, &c.
A large Recreation Ground has recently been purchased, and will be ready during the coming year.
For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CAXTON-STREET, S.W.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1st, 1894. Introductory Address by Mr. HARTSHORN, at 4 P.M., followed by Distribution of Prizes by the Right Hon. Lord KINTERSFORD, G.C.M.G. Dinner at 7 P.M., at Café Royal, Mr. C. MACNAMARA in the Chair. Dinner Secretary, Dr. COLCOTT FOX.
TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, value 600, and 400, and one of 200, for Dental Students on Examination, SEPTEMBER 28th and 29th. FEE—115s. In one sum on Entrance, or 15s. in two payments, or 15s. in six payments. Special Fees for partial and Dental Students.
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The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Dr. ISAMBAR OWEN, at 4 P.M.
The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for COMPETITION on OCTOBER 1st:
1. A Scholarship, of value 1450, for the Sons of Medical Men who have entered the School as bond fide first year Students during the current year.
2. Two Scholarships, each of value 500, open to all Students who have commenced their Medical Studies not earlier than May, 1893.
3. Two Scholarships, of value 850, for Students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford Int. M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B. have entered the School during the current year.
The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to Students:—The William Brown 1500. Exhibition; the William Brown 400. Exhibition; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine, of value 320; the Brackenbury Prize in Surgery, of value 320; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, of value 180; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, of value 100; the Treasurer's Prize, of value 100; General Proficiency Prizes for First, Second, and Third Year Students, of 100 10s. each; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clark's Prize.
All Hospital Appointments, including the Four House Physicianships and Four House Surgeonships, are awarded as the result of competition, and are open to Students of the School without extra fee.
Nine salaried appointments, including that of Obstetric Assistant, with a salary of 1000, and board and lodging, are awarded yearly to senior pupils upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee.
Prospectuses and fuller details may be obtained on application to
ISAMBAR OWEN, M.D., Dean.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.

The General Course of LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY, by Professor W. F. A. WILSON, F.R.S., will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, at 10 o'clock P.M.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 4 P.M., by Professor H. R. SPENCER, M.D.

THE EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 29th.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes of the value of £800 are awarded annually. In University College Hospital about 3,000 In-Patients and 35,000 Out-Patients are treated during the year. Thirty-six Appointments, eighteen being resident, as House Surgeon, House Physician, Obstetric Assistant, &c., are filled up by Competition during the year, and these, as well as all Clerkships and Dresserships, are open to Students of the Hospital without extra fee.

Prospectuses, with full information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

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CONTENTS.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY ...	245
DAVIDSON'S RANDOM ITINERARY ...	246
FIRTH'S EDITION OF LUDLOW'S MEMOIRS ...	247
URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON ...	248
NEW NOVELS (Joanna Truill, Spinster; Thunderbolt; George Mandeville's Husband; An Uncanny Girl; In the Dwellings of Silence; The Story of John Coles) ...	249-250
ECCLÉSIASTICAL HISTORY ...	251
RECENT VERSE ...	252
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ...	252-253
CAPT. DANIEL O'CONNELL'S SOUTH SEA DISCOVERY; RANDOLPH AND MILTON; THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON; MRS. BARRETT BROWNING'S PARENTAGE; THOMAS PAINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE; SANTA TERESA; THE IRISH METRICAL BARDS; THE LANCASHIRE RECORD SOCIETY; A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF ROBERT BROWNING; DR. JOHNSON AND WALTON'S 'ANGLER' ...	253-257
LITERARY GOSSIP ...	257
SCIENCE—TWO BOOKS OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY; LIBRARY TABLE; CHEMICAL NOTES; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON; GOSSIP ...	258-261
FINE ARTS—LIFE OF EDWARD CALVERT; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP ...	261-263
MUSIC—LIBRARY TABLE; NEW MUSIC; GOSSIP ...	264-265
DRAMA—LAMB'S SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH DRAMATIC POETS; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP ...	265-267
MISCELLANEA ...	268

LITERATURE

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee.—Vols. XXXVI.—XXXIX. *Malthus-Myles.* (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THESE four volumes of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' teem with important names—thus Mr. Leslie Stephen leads off with a judicious article on Malthus—and we may say at once that their treatment leaves little to be desired. Accordingly general praise may be taken as read, and we will confine ourselves to suggestions and emendations. At the outset some of the contributors may be advised to avoid vulgarisms of style; for instance, Sir Horace Mann did not correspond with Horace Walpole on a "phenomenal" scale, as Mr. Seccombe opines. The sixth Duke of Rutland (Manners), according to Greville, was chosen leader of the Protectionist party in 1847, but Mr. Archbold is silent on the point. Further, we find no mention in the article on John Manners, Marquis of Granby, by the late Mr. Chichester, of the unpopularity of his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance. "It is cruel," wrote Lord Chesterfield to his son, "to put such a boy as Lord Granby over the head of old Ligonier." Prof. Laughton has neglected the fine eulogy of Lord Robert Manners in Crabbe's 'The Village.' Mr. Barker's account of the Speaker Manners-Sutton's conduct when the Tories tried to form a ministry in 1832 is rather inadequate. He was first offered a seat in the Cabinet, and, says Greville, made himself impossible as Premier by talking "incredible nonsense" at Apsley House. Of the various Margarets, the queen of Henry VI. receives most erudite treatment at the hands of Prof. Tout. He has, perhaps, hardly done sufficient justice to "her indomitable will, her steady faithfulness, her heroic defence of the rights of her husband and child" (Stubbs, iii. 192). Marlowe has been undertaken by Mr. Lee, and whether we agree or disagree with the theory that Marlowe cannot be held responsible for the later acts of 'The Jew of Malta,' it has, as Mr. Bullen's, to be

received with respect. We should have liked to see some reference to the magnificent prologue to 'Dr. Faustus,' which contains some of Marlowe's most "mighty lines." Was not Joseph Marryat, the father of the novelist (article by Prof. Laughton), agent-general for Trinidad as well as Grenada? Several of his letters are given in Mr. L. M. Fraser's 'History of Trinidad.' In the notice of Sir William Martin by Mr. C. A. Harris we notice a slight slip. Herman Merivale was permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, not "Under-Secretary of State." Mr. Leslie Stephen's criticism of Harriet Martineau's 'History of the Peace' strikes us as rather too eulogistic. Many passages, notably that dealing with the Durham mission, are very unfair. The article on Mary I., Queen of England, is most creditable to Mr. Lee. He seems, however, to attach too much importance to Philip's second visit to England. It is probable that war would not have been declared against France but for the harbouring of the exiles. Mr. Henderson has done excellent work for the 'Dictionary,' but none better than his "Mary, Queen of Scots." If we have faults to find, they are, first, that Mary's flight into England need not necessarily have been the outcome of "her constitutional recklessness." Catholicism was strong in the North, and the game had been lost in Scotland. Secondly, the genuineness of the Casket letters should not have been assumed without so much as a hint that many competent persons hold them to have been arrant forgeries.

Massinger's is the first great name in vol. xxxvii., and Mr. Robert Boyle's article would have been improved by a warning against the worthlessness of Coxeter's and Monck Mason's editions of his plays. And surely the probable identification of the Sir Giles Overreach in 'A New Way to pay Old Debts' with Sir Giles Mompesson should not have been passed over in silence. We observe, too, that the notice of that politician by Mr. Lee says that the comedy was written "soon after" his flight. Mr. Boyle, however, gives good reasons for dating it 1625 or 1626, that is, four or five years later. The date of the battle of Almanza, namely, April 25th, is omitted in Mr. Dunlop's account of Massue de Ruvigny, Earl of Galway. We do not exactly understand why Mr. Gordon devotes a few lines only to Cotton Mather, since he was more of a personage than his father Increase Mather. Miss Norgate's scholarship has been put to excellent use in her article on the Empress Matilda. But if modern books find place among the authorities, e.g., Mrs. Everett Green's 'Princesses of England,' why is Stubbs's 'Constitutional History' omitted? Under Fox Maule, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie (article by Mr. Walford), we can find no mention of his Scottish Prisons Act, which he carried as Under-Secretary of State in Lord Melbourne's ministry. Again, Mr. Hamilton, in dealing with William Maule, Lord Panmure, might have given the characteristic story of his jumping on horseback, for a wager, over his wife as she lay in bed. Mr. Rigg's careful, but rather uncritical article on Sir Thomas Erskine May leaves the mystery of his parentage unelucidated.

In Dr. Norman Moore's account of Mead, the physician, we notice an apparent misprint, "Ward" for *Mead* (p. 184, col. 2, l. 8 from bottom). Mr. Barker deals very leniently with Thomas Meagher's withdrawal of his parole in Van Diemen's Land, though he must have been strongly tempted to break his word. In a future edition of the 'Dictionary' the 'Letters of Joseph Jekyll' should be inserted among the authorities on Harriet Mellon, Duchess of St. Albans, but the book appeared, of course, after Mr. Knight's article was written. Mr. Cramb neglects to tell us whether "Della Cruscan" Merry was really responsible for the first-night criticism on the scene at Lady Sneerwell's in 'The School for Scandal'—"I wish that these people would have done talking and let the play begin." One of the few omissions we have been able to detect is the Paul Methuen whom O'Connell profanely rebuked with "Paul, Paul, why persecutest thou me?" Mr. Leslie Stephen has accomplished two admirable pieces of biography in his articles on James and John Stuart Mill. But the following sentence reads rather awkwardly: "In 1810 [James] Mill occupied the house formerly belonging to Milton and afterwards to Hazlitt, which belonged to Bentham and looked upon his garden." Mr. Stephen might also have mentioned that among the pupils of Prof. Millar, of Glasgow, was a future Premier, namely William Lamb, Lord Melbourne. Among the authorities on Hugh Miller, the geologist, an article by Prof. Masson in *Macmillan's Magazine*, May, 1865, might have found place.

Dr. Garnett appears on an early page of vol. xxxviii. as the author of a well-considered account of Dean Milman's life. We should have preferred, however, the exact title of Milman's history of St. Paul's, viz., 'Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral.' Mr. Leslie Stephen is at his best in dealing with the tremendously important subject of John Milton. The sole comment that we have to offer is that the house formerly No. 17 on the north side of the Barbican was identified as the poet's by tradition alone. Mr. Aitken leaves us in doubt whether Mist was simply a libeller or a real exposé of abuses. The exact reasons which induced the elder Pitt to demand Sir Andrew Mitchell's recall from Berlin are to be found in the late Mr. Torrens's 'History of Cabinets,' and a reference to that work should be inserted in a new edition. Mr. Hamilton hardly does justice to Bishop Moberley as head master of Winchester, since he effected an important reform in the establishment of tutors' houses. In Col. Vetch's article on Robert Moffat, the missionary, "Stellenbosch" should be Stellenbosch; and there might have been an allusion to Moffat's grandson Robert, who died on the Cameron expedition in 1873. Mr. Alger's notice of Madame Mohl is a slipshod production; thus he has written "them" for *her* (p. 105, col. 1, l. 12 from bottom), and "galaxies of talent" are more frequent in music-halls than in drawing-rooms. What does Mr. Seccombe mean by the remark that "by 1705 Lord Mohun certainly manifested a tendency to corpulency, hardly compatible with the wild excesses of his youth"? Is virtue to be measured by girth? Sir William Molesworth did something more

than protest against "the coercive measures adopted by the Whig ministry during the Canadian troubles" (article by Mr. Leslie Stephen). He uttered the highly seditious sentence: "If unhappily war does ensue, may speedy victory crown the efforts of the Canadians!" Under William Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, Mr. Hunt might have alluded to the important part played by him in the Parliament of 1373. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' is the last book in the world in which we should expect to find "Lord Bacon"; the expression occurs, nevertheless, on p. 216, col. 2, last line, and Mr. Rigg must be held responsible. Prof. Laughton should have referred to the entertaining character of John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, which is in the first volume of Wrexall's 'Memoirs,' more especially as it corrects the virulent abuse of Churchill. A misprint occurs in Mr. Leslie Stephen's otherwise admirable article on Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, namely, 1751 for 1761 (p. 260, col. 2, line 3 from top). Miss Norgate's "Simon de Montfort" deserves cordial praise, though we consider that the temptation to quote from recently discovered documents has led her to lay too much stress upon his career in Gascony. In his articles on the Montresors, father and son, Col. Vetch gives two different dates for the battle of Du Quesne. The first, July 9th, is right; the second, July 14th, wrong. And, though Napier and James Carrick Moore are rather vague on the point, their narratives seem to show that Sir John Moore arrived at Corunna on January 12th, not the 13th, 1809. Mr. Seccombe has unduly curtailed the story of Peter Moore's kindness to Sheridan in his decadence. Peter Moore was not among those who proudly pressed "to the funeral array of him whom they shunn'd in his sickness and sorrow." Dr. Garnett's account of Thomas Moore, the poet, would have been improved by a complete bibliography. Thus several of Moore's obscurer productions are omitted, including the comic opera 'M.P., or the Blue-Stocking.' Prof. Laughton has neglected the curious though doubtfully authentic episode of the quarrel between the Earl of Peterborough (see Mordaunt) and Voltaire, during the visit of the latter to England. Are not the portraits of Sir John Morden and his wife at Morden's College, Blackheath, by Sir Peter Lely? Mr. Seccombe does not tell us; but, if memory serves, they bear the inscription, "Sir Peter Lely pinx." Mr. Leslie Stephen might have stated that Hannah More's acquaintance with Garrick was commemorated by an 'Ode to Dragon, Mr. Garrick's House-Dog,' published in 1777. Mr. Lee's article on Sir Thomas More runs to over forty columns, but its soundness wins forgiveness for a rather diffuse method of treatment.

Vol. xxxix. does not contain so large a proportion of illustrious people as its predecessor. Daniel Morgan, the bushranger, was surely the prototype of Moran, not "Patrick," in Rolf Boldrewood's 'Robbery under Arms.' Mr. Thompson Cooper's reference to Bishop Moriarty's opposition to the Home Rule movement should have been pointed by an allusion to his conduct during the Kerry election of 1872. Prof. Tout's articles on the Mortimers form genuine additions

to historical scholarship, though we confess that their arrangement in chronological order would make them easier reading. However, the laws of the 'Dictionary' are not to be broken in this respect. From the Mortimers we pass to the Mowbrays, whose tempestuous annals have been ably summarized by Mr. James Tait. We notice a misprint in the article on Thomas Mowbray, third Earl of Nottingham. The reference to the Bishop of Oxford's 'Constitutional History' should be iii. 50, not 30; and it is hardly certain that Sir Thomas Fulthorpe condemned Mowbray and Archbishop Scrope. Under one of the Mozleys, a line might have been devoted to their brother Arthur, who succeeded Thomas Mozley as Rector of Plymtree in Devonshire. Mr. Prosser has published some interesting facts tending to show that Murdock's claims to have advanced the art of coal-gas lighting are less than is commonly supposed. Murdock's own description of his apparatus, however, as given in the paper read before the Royal Society in 1808, seems to show a greater degree of efficiency than Wilson, Boulton and Watt's agent, attributed to it. Mr. Joseph Knight might have mentioned that the Malvil of Arthur Murphy's 'Know your Own Mind' is supposed to have given Sheridan a hint for the character of Joseph Surface. Col. Vetch should have enlarged on the parliamentary career of Sir George Murray, general and statesman. He delivered two important speeches, one on Catholic emancipation, and the other in favour of moderate reform. Mr. Henderson, in an article on John Murray, first Marquis of Atholl, has made the slight slip of styling William III. in 1690 Prince of Orange. We suspect that the true explanation of the failure of the *Representative*, duly described in Dr. Garnett's article on John Murray, the publisher, was not that "he only trusted his confederate," Benjamin Disraeli, "by halves," but that the enterprise was entirely out of the house's line of business. Finally, Mr. Rigg's careful analysis of the judgments of Lord Mansfield (see Murray, William) rather misses the point that he was simultaneously Lord Chief Justice and Cabinet minister, and so, according to Sir Erskine May, forfeited his independence.

A Random Itinerary. By John Davidson. (Mathews & Lane.)

This is the record of walks taken during the marvellous spring and summer of 1893 in what the mapsellers call "London and its Environs." Mr. Davidson's books are always delightful and disappointing. Freshness of style is his, a quaint humour, a poet's vision. In the morning he careers bravely, lance in rest: one foresees that this will at last be the masterpiece so long looked for. A few opening chapters of brilliant description or characterization, and then, as the heat of the day comes on, Mr. Davidson's grip of his conception deserts him, his situations crumble away, the fire dies out of his pen, and author and readers stumble dispiritedly to a lame conclusion. This was notably the case with 'Baptist Lake,' and it is so too, in a less degree, with 'A Random Itinerary.' Perhaps it does not matter so much, because the book

is not one which calls for any special unity in its design; it is, of its essence, desultory, discursive. However, Mr. Davidson sets out with the object of recording impressions, of winnowing his year's harvest of a quiet eye, of rendering for our delight the secrets of bird and flower and sky life revealed to him by the grace of Pan. And therefore it is a little irritating to have him before the end of the book dealing in opinions, to catch him with his eye off the hedge-rows engaged in polemic with an "imaginary disputant," to be buttonholed in forest glade or on hilltop with a homily on the nature of personality or the merits of con-scription. Are we to put it down just to the Caledonian ardour for abstract truth? Is it Fleet Street vindicating her authority over a truant child? In any case one must admit that Mr. Davidson is merely faithful to a psychological fact which is by no means confined to Caledonia or to Fleet Street. "Who," asks Matthew Arnold, "who will teach us how to feel?" We have lost the capacity for pure passive absorption in the boon presence of nature; and our observations of her infinite variety invariably result in far less valuable reflections. Let us, however, be grateful to Mr. Davidson for the rich feast he affords us when his thinking cap is off, and he is in the mood simply to describe and to imagine. The London suburb in its picturesque aspect, the process of the seasons in park and square, the peculiar beauties of Epping and the Chilterns, of Greenwich Park and Hampton Court—no one has told these things with subtler appreciation or more sympathetic insight. And Mr. Davidson's style is equal to his subject. Passage after passage is in the best manner of word-painting. Take this, for instance:—

"The itinerant lingered in Greenwich Park till after twilight. Again and again he wondered at the natural lattice-work on the trunks of the old Spanish chestnuts. As he lounged among the trees they seemed to keep up a stately antique dance; trunk glided noiselessly past trunk; clusters that looked like one great tree shed off couples to right and left; in figures and chains they flitted about, their robes of green brocade hanging stiffly round them, and black-birds piped the golden notes to which the park moved in its grave minuet. In the hollows the mist gathered, and as darkness fell, shy creatures stole from tree to tree—the fallow deer, come from their enclosure to snatch a supper of the crusts and crumbs left by the human visitors."

Hardly less beautiful, if a trifle more fantastic, is the description of last year's March:—

"In the morning his cloak was pearl-grey, thin and luminous, the finest stuff, and most delicate texture of which clouds are spun. Behind it were the sunbeams and the blue sky; but March, no lightning-change artist like April chafing in the flies, seldom doffed till nearly noon his rich but sober dressing-gown to appear the gilded youth he was. A strong fresh east wind blew a shrill fife all day before him; keen, sweet, with mellow notes when the sun got up."

At one period Mr. Davidson had the whim to confine his peregrinations to the six-mile circle. Tottenham is no rival of Wendover, nor do Hackney Marsh and the Isle of Dogs lend themselves to rhapsody; yet even from the unspeakable precincts of the Lea a seeing eye and an understanding

heart may often glean some neglected bit of physical beauty or of human interest. And many such has Mr. Davidson faithfully and with a catholic sympathy set down in this volume.

The Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Lieutenant-General of the Horse in the Army of the Commonwealth of England, 1625-72. Edited, with Appendices of Letters and Illustrative Documents, by C. H. Firth, M.A. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

AMONG the many memoirs of the Commonwealth days there may be easily found such as are more trustworthy than Ludlow's in mere matter of detail and date, but few of them all—indeed, only one—can for a moment approach his in interest of narrative and scene. We are in danger, under distinguished leadership, of viewing the most epoch-making period of our history with only a student's professed calm, scientific and analytic—tracing the evolution of principles in Church and State policy while forgetting the treasure of blood and human happiness which that evolution cost. There are two memoirs—Ludlow's and Col. Hutchinson's, the former hardly less than the latter—which would serve to recall us to a nearer sense of the humanity and inhumanity attaching to the period of the Civil Wars. In every county the strife which we view in great with so philosophic an interest was reproduced in little with a ferocity of incident which is almost incredible. For the more comprehensive view of the war we get little from Ludlow, but, in amplest compensation, countless touches and narratives serving to reproduce the every-day life and character of the strife. The defeat of Ludlow and Popham at the hands of Hopton in Wiltshire had been followed by the capture of Woodhouse. Ludlow thus describes the treatment of the prisoners at the hands of the Royalist Sir Francis Doddington:—

"The besieged were necessitated to surrender at mercy, but they found [very little]; for they were presently stripp'd of all that was good about them: and Sir Francis Doddington being informed by one Bacon, who was parson of the parish, that one of the prisoners had threatened to stick in his shirts, as he called it, for reading the Common Prayer, struck the man so many blows upon the head and with such force that he broke his skull and caused him to fall into a swoon; from which he was no sooner recovered but he was picked out to be one of the twelve which Sir Francis had granted to Sir Wm. St. Leger to be hanged in lieu of six Irish rebels who had been executed at Warum by Colonel Sydenham in pursuance of an order from the parliament to give them no quarter. These twelve being most of them clothiers were hanged upon the same tree; but one of them breaking his halter desired that what he had suffered might be accepted or else that he might fight against any two for his life, notwithstanding which they caused him to be hanged up again, and had proceeded much further had not Sir Ralph Hopton sent orders to put a stop to their butcheries."

In July, 1650, Ludlow was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Horse in Ireland. His account of the reconquest of that unhappy country has as little of broader interest and chronological accuracy as has his account of the first civil war in England; but here again he illustrates the character and commoner incidents of it

with graphic force. "Being on my march on the other side of Nenagh," he says,

"an advanced party found two of the rebels, one of whom was killed by the guard before I came up to them, the other was saved: and being brought before me at Portumna and I asking him if he had a mind to be hanged, he only answered, 'if you please,' so insensibly stupid were many of these poor creatures."

And again a few months later:—

"I went to visit the garrison of Dundalk, and being upon my return, I found a party of the enemy retired within a hollow rock which was discovered by one of ours, who saw five or six of them standing before a narrow passage at the mouth of the cave. The rock was so thick that we thought it impossible to dig it down upon them, and therefore resolved to try to reduce them by smother. After some of our men had spent most part of the day in endeavouring to smother those within by fire placed at the mouth of the cave, they withdrew the fire, and the next morning, supposing the Irish to be made incapable of resistance by the smother, some of them with a candle before them crawled into the rock. One of the enemy who lay in the middle of the entrance fired his pistol and shot the first of our men into the head, by whose loss we found that the smother had not taken the designed effect. But seeing no other way to reduce them, I caused the trial to be repeated, and upon examination found that though a great smother went into the cavity of the rock, yet it came out again at other crevices; upon which I caused those places to be closely stopped and another smother made. About an hour and a half after this, one of them was heard to groan very strongly and afterwards more weakly, whereby we presumed that the work was done, yet the fire was continued till about midnight, and then taken away that the place might be cool enough for ours to enter the next morning. At which time some went in armed with back-, breast-, and head piece to prevent such another accident as fell out at their first attempt, but they had not gone above six yards before they found the man that had been heard to groan, who was the same that had killed one of our men with his pistol, and who, resolving not to quit his post, had been, upon stopping the holes of the rock, choked by the smother. Our soldiers put a rope about his neck and drew him out. The passage being cleared, they entered, and having put about fifteen to the sword, brought four or five out alive with the priest's robes, a crucifix, chalice, and other furniture of that kind. Those within preserved themselves by laying their heads close to a water that ran through the rock. We found two rooms in the place, one of which was large enough to turn a pike, and having filled the mouth of it with large stones, we quitted it and marched to Castle Blany."

It is not, however, in their graphic detail that the only interest of these memoirs consists. They throw a strong light on the pure Republican movement which grew out of the wars, and elucidate by antagonism the character and policy of Cromwell. They, indeed, provoked the first measured and manly post-Restoration defence of Cromwell, and Carlyle's forbearance towards "my solid wooden-headed friend" is possibly attributable to that fact. Ludlow was an aristocrat born, but at heart a Republican, and no stress of opportunism or necessity ever led him to swerve a hair's breadth. Hamilton's invasion had drawn to a reconciliation with the army leaders the Republicans or "Commonwealth men" of the type of Ludlow and Harrison; and quite unique importance attaches to Ludlow's account of the negotiations between

the officers and their party at Westminster in 1648. On this subject, indeed, Ludlow is practically our only authority. Accepting the reconciliation, he played a leading part in Pride's Purge, attended the court which adjudged Charles to death, and signed his death warrant. He became a member of the new Council of State, and without much difficulty accepted the post of Lieutenant of the Horse in Ireland. From the death of Ireton in 1651 to the landing of Fleetwood in October, 1652, he was acting Commander-in-Chief in Ireland and accomplished its subjugation. "The enemy," he says, "by the blessing of God upon the counsels of the Parliament and endeavours of their armies, was everywhere dispersed and conquered, and the nation likely to attain in a short time that measure of happiness which human things are capable of"—i.e., the Republican ideal.

Then came Nemesis—the expulsion of the Long Parliament by Cromwell, the failure of the Little Parliament, and the declaration of the Protectorate—and the intended revolution was turned into a conservative reaction.

"By the ambition of one man the hopes and expectations of all good men were disappointed, and the people robbed of that liberty which they had contended for at the expense of so much blood and treasure."

Henceforth Cromwell became to Ludlow the one man who had frustrated a God-ordained movement; and when in exile, after the Restoration, Ludlow was asked over dinner how a revolution accomplished with so much blood could end in the impotent bringing back of the Stuarts, he determined as the best answer to write his memoirs to show how the Republic had been founded, and how the ambition of Cromwell and the craft of Monk had undone it. This is the spirit in which his memoirs are conceived, and this it is that gives to them their strongest interest.

"Having seen his cause betrayed, he was eager to expose the baseness of the men who had betrayed it. To have supported the usurpation of Cromwell or to have assisted Monk in restoring the monarchy was a sin he could not pardon. He hated a constant Cavalier much less than an apostate Republican."

One interesting point grows out of this mental attitude of Ludlow's. Regarding Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (Shaftesbury) as a main instrument in Monk's betrayal of the cause at the Restoration, Ludlow piles upon him as heavy abuse as on Cromwell. Before the memoirs got into print the passages containing this abuse were excised, but the curious fact is that, in the loss of the original MS., the only copy of the expunged passages should occur in Locke's handwriting among that philosopher's papers in the possession of the Earl of Lovelace. Locke's own relationship with Shaftesbury makes it at least presumable that Shaftesbury knew of the existence of the passages, and that their suppression may be in some way due to him or to Whig regard for him in Ludlow's first editor, Littlebury—Locke probably procuring a copy of the suppressed passages from curiosity or out of some respect for truth. Further than this—and, indeed, so much as this—it is now useless to conjecture.

For the first time these suppressed passages are now restored by Mr. Firth to their

place in the memoirs. What else we owe to Mr. Firth for this scholarly and masterly edition can hardly be appraised. It is impossible to touch his work at any point save to commend. The introduction is a pithy and broad *résumé*, the notes are of admirable point and worth, and there are added not fewer than fourteen appendices representing most solid and serious historical work. Ludlow's account, for example, of the civil war in Wiltshire is personal, piecemeal, and small in view, as are all such parts of the memoirs. In the second appendix (vol. i.) Mr. Firth has supplied a treatise on the subject which is itself a work. So, too, for the account of Ludlow's services in Ireland, 1651-4, in appendix iv., a part of the subject where again the original memoirs leave much to be desired. Special interest also attaches to the letters of the English exiles in Switzerland which Mr. Firth prints in full from Prof. Stern (appendix vi. vol. ii.). For editing such as this, and considering the inaccuracy of detail and chronology of the memoirs, there are needed fullest equipment and refinement of scholarship. In the possession of both qualities Mr. Firth stands almost alone, and we sincerely hope he may be instigated to the one task we expect and require at his hands. It is fifty years since Cromwell's letters and speeches were edited—with such fervour and distortion of poetry as only a poet dare justify. The time has come for the scholar now, what with the change of mental attitude and the revelation of new material by the Historical MSS. Commissioners. There is, perhaps, only one man for the work. We hope Mr. Firth will accept the call.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston. By William Mackay. (Inverness, Northern Counties Newspaper and Publishing Company.)

SINCE Deirdre departed on her sad journey, and sent her "*Soraidh soir gu h' Albain*," Urquhart has not been without its interest, classical and historical. We do not understand that Mr. Mackay seriously claims his native district as the scene of the idyl of Deirdre and Naois; but he records the legend which connects the latter with the derivation of Loch Ness. Besides the sons of Uisneach, the mythical figures of Daly the Druid and of Conachar, said to be the ancestor of the clans of Forbes, Urquhart, and Mackay, are impressed on the memory of the local seanachies. The latter hero is supposed to have held the Castle of Urquhart against the Pictish Moraymen on behalf of the Scottish king.

In the early annals of the Church, Urchudainn mo Chrostaín, St. Drostan's Urquhart, has also historical importance. From the very circumstantial legends of St. Erchard or Merchard and his magic bell, from the dedication to St. Ninian, and other indications Mr. Mackay makes out a plausible theory that the inhabitants owed to the Southern Picts their original conversion to Christianity. It is certain that the Scotch-Irish followers of Columba, if not the saint himself, left their missionary footprints in the district, but there was time for the "apostate Picts" of the North to relapse in the interval. Whether the 'Book of Deer' is correct in connecting St. Drostan with

Columba, or whether, as seems more probable from his name and from the silence of Adamnan, he was one of the earlier band, he appears to be the patron saint of Urquhart, as Merchard (no Erchard) was of Glenmoriston. When the parish which united the cells in both glens was established by David I. or Malcolm IV. (either in 1130 or 1160, on both which dates there was a notable subjugation of the men of Moray, signalized in the interval by their appearance at the Battle of the Standard), it represented the forward movement of the Roman Church, as the royal castle did the frontier post of the Scottish king. So hostile were the Celtic aborigines that in 1215 Pope Innocent found it necessary to issue a special protection to the "*ecclesia de Urchard ultra Inuernys*," while the castle was the frequent object of the successive insurgents who, under such chiefs as Mac Scollane, the Wolf of Badenoch, or the Lords of the Isles, hurled themselves from time to time on the outposts of the feudal kingdom.

Of these "olden times" our author gives a fairly distinct account. The scope of his undertaking does not include general history, but the local annals remarkably confirm the impression that the kings of the ancient race were making immense strides in the unification of the country, and held through their great officers a strong grip of the turbulent regions north of the Grampians. This correlative truth must be borne in mind when we give its proper value to the operation of the War of Independence in consolidating Lowland Scotland. It seems certain that the convulsions of that new birth were the means of throwing back the civilization of the Highlands for several centuries.

Among the prominent figures of the thirteenth century, the Durwards and their successors the Comyns controlled the district. Later on, Castle Urquhart was the bone of contention between the English Fitzwarine and Andrew Moray of Avoch, and held out bravely under Sir Alexander Forbes against the forces of Edward I. Under another castellan, Sir Robert Lauder, this key of the North was kept safe from the clutches of Edward Balliol. (It is to this Sir Robert, whose daughter married a Chisholm, and whose grandson of that name succeeded him in his office, that an *an f' Siosalach* dates his introduction to the Highlands.)

But however faithfully a succession of loyal constables endeavoured to maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the barony, which was occasionally in hostile hands as a part of the earldom of Moray, suffered from all the vicissitudes which characterized the chaos in the Highlands during the long struggles against England. That remarkable type of atavism the Wolf of Badenoch, Donald of the Isles, Mar of the "Red Harlaw," John of the Isles again, made their account of its possession; and it fell more or less under the power of the Island chiefs until 1476, when the earldom of Ross was vested in the Crown, and Huntley bore precarious rule as the king's lieutenant.

But the insular domination had left its traces in the settlement in Urquhart of Macleans and Macdonalds, who maintained the right of possession against all feudalism could do, and on a well-known principle the Scottish Government invoked a rival

clan, and, parting with their territorial rights, invested the Laird of Grant in 1509 with the ownership of the soil. John the Bard and his sons of Corrimonie and Glenmoriston were the right men for the place. With the usual gifts of Celtic warriors they combined from the first a strong appreciation of the forces of comparative civilization. Owing more to the Crown than any other Highland chiefs, and placed by their position in antagonism to those clans which had been traditionally most hostile to the central government, their duty and inclination singularly supported them in an almost unique loyalty to the throne or its equivalents. To the peculiarity of their position, having from the first a subjugated population of Macdonalds in Glenmoriston, may be traced a continually shifting series of transactions with the independent branches of that clan. Most commonly they were at arm's-length with Glengarry and his allies of Lochiel. On one occasion Macdonald of Lochalsh not only invaded their territory, but held it for three years, "*lauboring and manuring it*," and drawing the profits. That these were considerable may be judged from the varied list of booty, and from the fact that the Bard obtained judgment for 2,000*l*. Another incursion, the Great Raid, in 1544-5—undertaken by Glengarry and Lochiel in revenge for the part taken by the Grants against John Moydartach of Clanranald at the battle of Blar-nan-leine—was followed by the most solemn proceedings at law at the instance of the sufferers. It is notable that the citation of the defenders was to be made at the Cross of Inverness, "*because it is understand to the Lordis of our Counsaile that there is na sure passage to the dwelling places nor personall presens of the saidis personis*." This formality was followed by a trial before the sheriffs, and a decree in absence to a large amount, the details of the claim being highly interesting, as showing how much greater was the pastoral and agricultural wealth of the district than might have been supposed. The defenders

"made no effort to restore the spoil or pay its value: and Bayne the sheriff-officer having failed, or never seriously tried, to find any personal property belonging to them on which he could poud or distraín, went to certain of their lands and 'denounced' the same to be 'apprised' to the Lairds of Grant and Glenmoriston in satisfaction of the amounts due to them. Bayne doubtless got through this formality in the enemy's country with all the secrecy and dispatch in his power."

After apprizement by an assize, Seumas nan Creach of Grant and Iain Mor of Glenmoriston were invested, as far as parchment could avail, with the real rights in most of the territories of Mac 'Ic Alastair and Lochiel. Of course possession was never obtained; but the proceedings are characteristic as showing how much a *seintilla juris* was estimated as a sort of legalized ground for future claims, which in certain events could be made effective, and as a typical instance of the semi-dependence of Highland landowners on the Lowland laws. The juxtaposition of feudal titles and tribal occupation from the thirteenth century downwards, and the divided duty which generally was perceptible where the landlord and the chief were different individuals, must always be kept in mind in reading

Highland history. "With me it is an aggravation of their guilt that they joynd the Laird of Glengarry," writes Brigadier Grant of the Glen Urquhart Jacobites in 1715; and the presence of the seven Macdonald septa in Glenmoriston no doubt had much to do with the policy of that branch of the family.

Mr. Mackay, a picturesque, but somewhat unsystematic annalist, gives many other anecdotes which enlarge our knowledge of the manners of his forefathers. Curious are the bonds of amity which alternate with deadly feud. Matrimony, sometimes only of a provisional nature, formed a term of alliance. Thus, in 1520, the son of the Captain of Clan Cameron is to handfast the daughter of Grant till a dispensation be procured. In 1570, when it is desired to secure the protection of Mackintosh and the Mackenzies against "divers wicked persons of the Clan Ranald and Clan Cameron," the Laird of Grant, in the politic style of his house, first obtains signet letters against "the said limmars," and then gives his daughter in marriage to the Chief of Kintail. It is startling to find Grant, so soon as 1603, supporting Allan dubh Macranald, whose savage exploits at Kilchrist should have put him beyond countenance, even if the burning of the Mackenzies in the church be apocryphal, as has been recently maintained. The part taken by the chiefs of Grant and Glenmoriston in the troubles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is a matter of more general knowledge. We are glad to find that Cromwell's Englishmen placed the first ship on Loch Ness, and that their occupation may be regarded as an almost unmixed benefit to the people of the glens. A recrudescence of cateranism naturally accompanied the independence regained at the Restoration. At the Revolution the Laids of Grant adhered to the new monarchs; but Iain a' Chragain of Glenmoriston, and Shewglie, another chieftain of the clan, were distinguished on the "Latha Raoin-rairaidh."

The author of the 'Grameid' makes a strong distinction: Grant is

— non degener ille
Grantiades Balli dictus de nomine castri

Ille sed incoctum fide qui gestat honestum
Pectore, Cesareos Urquhartius acer in hostes.

Urquhartius, or Glenmoriston, held the same course in the later insurrections. It is melancholy to read under his own hand the unfeeling part played by Ludovick the younger of Grant in 1745; his surrender of his clansmen to Cumberland, after his long "sitting on the fence" had been justified by the event of Culloden, is a blot on the fame of a race who on the whole had been for centuries faithful and enlightened leaders of their tribes. It was bitterly resented.

A Thighearn 'òg Ghrannnda
Gum a h'ard theid droch dhiol ort—
Gaoir na cloinne gun atbair
Ga d'fgaradh o Fhlaithneas Chrìosda!

Of the sixteen Urquhart men and sixty-eight of Glenmoriston who were thus entrapped and transported, "only eighteen were alive in 1749, and of these only seven or eight saw their own country again." The writer of the present work, a cadet of the old house of Achmonie, is the great-grandson of one of them.

Theological niceties did not press heavily on the consciences of the earlier Gael. Though Free Church orthodoxy is still militant, not to say rampant, in the Highlands, it was not till the end of the last century, and the rise of the Men, that Presbyterianism in its stricter form had any hold on the people. At the time of the Reformation the motto was "follow the laird,"

"and many years elapsed ere the spiritual fervour of the Southern reformers found a place in the hearts of the Urquhart opponents of the Pope. For a time, indeed, their last state was worse than the first. Their Church lands and revenues were quickly appropriated; the chapels in which generations had worshipped were closed and allowed to fall into ruin; the parish priest was degraded into an exhorter; and after his death the parish itself was for years without minister, exhorter, reader, or other spiritual guide."

Still less was there any strong feeling for or against Episcopacy. Indeed, as the author points out, Protestant Episcopacy in early times, having its kirk sessions and the rest of the machinery of Presbyterianism, appeared to differ little from the latter; and "in many parishes in Inverness-shire and Western Ross the Episcopal clergy who refused to conform when Presbytery was re-established were able to hold their churches and manse and glebes and stipends till the day of their death."

Such a minister was Mr. Robert Cumming, an Episcopalian and Jacobite, who held his living till 1730, and such in earlier times was Mr. Alexander Grant, who, with the hearty sympathy of Lady Ogilvy, the mother of the Presbyterian Laird of Grant, resisted the imposition of the Solemn League and Covenant. Mr. Mackay's stories of the clergy, we regret to say, are eloquent of their distress for want of proper maintenance. Though the synod in 1651 represented to the laird "Mr. Duncan McKullo his hard conditione," in that his stipend was withheld, his elders cruelly reported to the Presbyterian visitors that he was "a reproach to the ministrie and the Parish in going with so beggerly a habit." In the end the poor pastor had to "demit," though he certainly deserved a better fate, were it only that, in his just indignation at a dastardly outrage on certain women committed by a parishioner, "he slew the offender on the spot."

Chapters on folk-lore and industrial and social life reward perusal, but it is not otherwise than characteristic of a desultory, though amusing book that some of the best bits of information are to be found in the appendices. Here we have the details of the spoil taken in the Great Raid in 1544-5; the original lease by the Bishop of Moray of the church lands of Achmonie in 1544 to John Mackay, the author's ancestor; notices of the Seven Men of Glenmoriston, the succourers of "the Prince" in his necessity, so unjustly branded as "robbers" by successive painters of their "Cave"; pedigrees of the notables of the glens; and a collection of baron-court records, showing, among other things, the prevalence of a strict game law in Urquhart as far back as 1623, and dealing with numerous offences up to the trial and execution, at the Muir of Comar in 1699, of a certain unhappy "Donald McAlister vickoill duj," for "surreptitiously" stealing sheep, "gaim," and "keall" (kail).

But the great glory of the parish is the list of her sons whose literary powers have either distinguished them in the outer world—like James Grant of Corrimonie (1743-1835), Charles Grant, the chairman of the East India Company, and his sons Lord Glenelg and Sir Robert—or keep their memory fresh in the hearts of their countrymen as poets in their mother tongue. The fragmentary utterances of Donald Donn, the gentle cateran of Bohuntin, who was betrayed to death by his love for his "Mairi bhoidheach," the daughter of the Laird of Grant, find place in an appendix; and compositions of natives of the parish have another to themselves. Many have a true ring of nature. There is a touch of Duncan Ban McIntyre in these verses of Ewen Macdonald, with their characteristic iteration of vowel rhymes (the English is but an approximation):—

Oh, the grey-hen's haunt is my Corry-arry,
With note so merry the black-cock goes;
His mate would coyly her partner parry,
But he woos the truant along the knowes.
I love the dell where the apples cluster—
How fresh their smell in the heavy dew!
They swell with juice, as the dim clouds muster
And the lusty blossoms their bloom renew.

The king and queen of the roe-deer haunt here,
Where a mantle green is on every tree,
In the benmost nook she will hide and saunter,
And the flaunting pride of the woods is he.
No fear the chill of the blast misguide her
'Neath a bield so lofty, by day or night,
But the wanton hind with her fawn beside her
May sleep in the arms of the lonely height.

We may be thankful that the ancient tongue is now more liberally treated than when the otherwise excellent Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands bound their schoolmasters to abjure Gaelic like Popery, and children were flogged for speaking it. It is not one of the least of our author's merits that he is a patriotic linguist, and a learned one; yet he will forgive us for thinking it not obvious why "in three or four places called Kincardine" the Gaelic *cinn* should be held to have "replaced a Pictish *penn*"; for holding that the Mackays came from Galloway (though this does not dethrone the eponymous Aodh or his son); for suggesting that the place-name Lundaidd (whatever it means) may have been introduced by the Durwards; and for doubting his derivation of Urquhart. In taking leave of him we may say that though a better book in point of style and proportion might be imagined, his general accuracy is obvious in matters of fact, his comments usually suggestive, and his industry meritorious.

NEW NOVELS.

Joanna Traill, Spinster. By Annie E. Holdsworth. "Pioneer Series." (Heinemann.)

MISS HOLDSWORTH, both explicitly and implicitly, shows that she is a faithful student of Mr. Meredith's novels; not, however, in the objectionable sense of being a slavish copyist of his style, but in a polish of language and an occasional happy twist of phrase that suggest a faint echo of the great novelist. This is well, as indicative of a due appreciation of the novel's dignity. But what is as well is the imagination shown in the conception of the story, to which the charm of its elaboration does justice. The heroine of the book is an old maid who, up

to the age of thirty-five, has lived a down-trodden and loveless existence, but then suddenly asserts herself, and finds love and joy in the occupation of bestowing love on others. Miss Traill is drawn with a tender and delicate touch that makes her as living and charming to the reader as she seems to be to the author; and yet there is no sentimental concealment of the old-maidish shyness and *gaucherie* that would arouse the ridicule of the superficial observer. Certainly the most attractive part of her story is her passionate attachment to the well-intentioned, but restless and unobservant enthusiast, Mr. Boas, who first suggests to her a purpose in life. The *protégée*, Christine Dow, to whom she devotes her life, is also a delightful personage. Like Esther in Balzac's lurid story, she is rescued from a career of misfortune, and though the two stories are widely divergent, there seems an occasional reminiscence of the French novelist's book. But Christine has a better chance under Miss Traill, and lives to a happier fate, while the mixture of refinement with occasional vulgarity and lawlessness gives her character a novel piquancy. The hero is unfortunately an inexplicably poor creature — inexplicable, that is to say, from his former character in his rejection of Christine — unless, indeed, the explanation be, what may be feared, that the author has spoilt the consistency of a character in order to prove a pet theory about man's hypocrisy. The only other fault to be found with the book is the rather broad satire in the conversations of Miss Traill's sisters. No doubt a certain obtuseness in them is required as a foil to her delicately sympathetic nature; but the exaggeration rather spoils the suggestiveness of the contrast.

Thunderbolt: an Australian Story. By the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, Bengal Chaplain. (Hurst & Blackett.)

We may be prejudiced, but our experience of bushrangers, sometimes too close, leads us to form a very different estimate of them from that which is given in these pages by a Bengal chaplain. We never met any who were surrounded by a halo of romance, almost of chivalry, or who were objects of interest or of pity. On the contrary, we found them to be unmitigated scoundrels, cold-blooded murderers and thieves, as, indeed, Thunderbolt was when stripped of the Chaplain's tinsel. Barring this deviation from morality, and the extreme bad taste of introducing the real names of well-known individuals, from those of Lord Canterbury and his daughter down to that of a noted bookmaker at Flemington, we can congratulate the author on the production of a book at once amusing, interesting, and graphic, which has already obtained considerable popularity. There is little of the cleric in it, though in some places he is not unmindful of his sacred calling. Some of his racy anecdotes are very old:—

"Bishop Perry of Melbourne was hopelessly stuck in 'a glue-pot' in the Hamilton district on one occasion, and the driver of the buggy did his best, in fact worked like a Trojan. After some hours, the Bishop said:—

"Thomas, are we never to get out of this?"
"You see, my Lord, I have been working hard."

"Yes, Thomas, but the horses, although trying to pull the buggy, don't appear to me to pull with all their might."

"Tis just this way, my Lord, there ain't two ways about it. If you want an Australian horse to pull his guts out, you must swear at him."

"Bishop Perry did not at once give in, but after an hour of dreary waiting his Lordship said:—

"Thomas, if these horses have been accustomed to profane language, I suppose they won't work well without it, but don't swear very much."

"Very well, my Lord."

"Thomas took his whip and laid it on the hams of the off wheeler with a '— your eyes and — ye, ye dod rotted son of misery,' and a few other choice expressions. At every epithet the horses pulled might and main, and after about twenty minutes' hauling at the pole, and the human beings pulling at the spokes of the hind wheels, Thomas went at the near wheeler with the whip and a torrent ending in '— ye for a pack of lazy devils—ups a daisy,' as the hind wheels got to *terra firma*.

"The Bishop never alluded to the subject with his man, but he admitted to friends afterwards that Thomas had proved his case."

We doubt the latter statement; we heard this yarn long before Bishop Perry's arrival in his diocese. Such of our readers as are acquainted with 'Tristram Shandy' will recognize the origin of the anecdote.

George Mandeville's Husband. By C. E. Raimond. "Pioneer Series." (Heinemann.)

If this series of novels keeps up to the high level of interest of this volume and of its predecessor, novel-readers will have fresh cause for gratitude to Mr. Heinemann. 'George Mandeville's Husband' is a satire on the literary woman of mean capacities, very different from Mr. Henry James's almost tender treatment of a similar subject. If anything, the present author deals too savagely with the terrible woman portrayed as a second-rate and successful novelist. There is nothing to relieve the nearly inconceivable selfishness and the fatuous conceit which "George Mandeville" reveals in every thought and action; still the picture does not appear altogether improbable, and, if rather ghastly, is exceedingly powerful. But the chief merit of the book lies in the portrait of the husband, a man whose artistic aspirations (and even whose interest in life) are utterly killed by the hideous existence to which he is condemned. There is very great dramatic propriety in many of the little touches which indicate his nature and contrast it with his wife's: his scrupulous cleanliness and his love of personal seemliness throw up the unfeminine squalor of "George Mandeville's" person and mind; and a very just effect is conveyed by the gradual metamorphosis of his Bohemian and unconventional joyousness into the strictest conventionality by contact with his wife's unconventional ideas and manners. Very charming, too, is the alliance of the father with his only daughter, and there is much pathos in their furtive conclaves in the box-room. The disclosure, however, by the mother, which finally disgusts and kills the daughter, seems to us an unnecessary piece of bad taste in the way it is here represented, because the reader would rather not be told about it, and the child's

grievance, moreover, seems a trifle fanciful. But it is the only serious blot on a most excellent and powerful piece of work.

An Uncanny Girl. By Marie M. Sadleir. (Stott.)

THE old-fashioned novel about mistaken identity, attempts at poisoning, gambling dens, and impossible lovers with high-falutin' sentiments seems to die hard, if we may judge from the very vigorous specimen produced by Miss Sadleir. This is a thoroughly bad book, in which no single character has the least semblance of probability: the impossible and long-winded wickedness of the bad characters is as dull as the obtrusive virtue of the good people, and the explanation of the mild mystery at the end leaves the reader cold and uninterested. As a matter of course there is one entirely uncalled-for chapter on a gambling hell, and needless to say, the author improves the occasion by the usual comment on the difference of the law for rich and poor: "it is small differences such as these which give Socialists the wedge they want," and so on.

In the Dwellings of Silence. By Walter Kennedy. (Heinemann.)

THERE are some exciting incidents in the account of Valérie and the other exiles' escape from prison across Siberia, and they are sufficiently diversified to satiate the most enthusiastic reader of adventurous literature. Of course the fugitives overcome all difficulties with almost incredible luck, but they certainly show sufficient ingenuity in their devices to deserve their good fortune. It is a pity that the merit of the book should be very considerably diminished by a persistent triviality in the sentiments and the language: for the style is at once slipshod and ambitious, and the love passages between Valérie and Devereux are very commonplace. Another objectionable feature is the blatant "spread-eagle" type of American self-glorification, which inspires the many passages comparing advantageously the untitled and frank Yankee citizen with the all-powerful and treacherous Tsar of all the Russias.

The Story of John Coles. By M. E. Kenyon. (Digby, Long & Co.)

WE have met with nothing for years half so youthful as 'The Story of John Coles.' Of the intense wickedness of his career no shadow of doubt may be entertained. From the time he stole articles from his mother's workbasket, and deprived his father's poultry of their best feathers, he was a terror. At the age of ten he sought, or at least found, a temporary eclipse in a reformatory; at fifteen he "assisted" at a case of robbery with murder. The explanation of his proclivity to vice seems to have been his parents' neglect of the high clerical privileges at their command. At twenty-five he had already completed quite a respectable term of penal servitude, besides undergoing sundry briefer detentions. His next notable action was the murder of a comrade who had befriended him, and the appropriation of the dead man's "parchment character." He then took service with a clergyman, a good old person, though, unlike Bishop Myriel, he had hired

a fierce dog to protect his goods. John's visit to him ended in the disappearance of all the valuables, including the dog. And the poor clergyman's little boy was worried to death by the powerful beast, thoughtfully, but wantonly, loosed on him by John before departing. Later on John absconded with a village belle, terrifying her into subjection by means of the dog. Of this treatment and a broken heart she died. Coles, overtaken by retributive justice, was in his turn duly done to death by the intelligent monster. In many ways it was a remarkable animal, and the tender-hearted daughter of the vicarage, who had lost not only her brother but her father through the doings of John and the dog, gave the latter decent burial. All these dreadful events are so baldly narrated that it is, fortunately, impossible to take them to heart. The only general notion to be gathered from this plain and most unpicturesque tale is that churches might be better kept, and services be more ornate than they are. It may be a comfort to some—we give these the benefit of the doubt—to learn that "Mrs. Skinner is confirmed now, and with her husband is a regular communicant at Mr. Mason's early services."

ECCLÉSIASTICAL HISTORY.

Stoics and Saints: Lectures on the Later Heathen Moralists, and on some Aspects of the Life of the Medieval Church. By the late James Baldwin Brown. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)—The title adequately describes the contents of this volume, which, while not addressing itself to scholars, will be read with pleasure and advantage by those who are interested in the formation of religious ideals and the shapes they took at different times. Starting with "the later age of Greek philosophy," Mr. Baldwin Brown describes the principles which lay at the root of the Epicurean and Stoic schools, in order to prepare the way for a more detailed study of the latter in its Roman developments. It is on the moral and religious sides of Stoicism that Mr. Brown fixes his attention, and he brings out intelligently and with appreciative sympathy the salient characteristics of Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius. The link of thought which connects these lectures with those on mediæval Christianity is supplied by the writer's view of the approximation of the later Stoics to Christianity, and of the manner in which the unsatisfied wants of the school found their complement in the religion. Passing to the Christian Church, Mr. Brown devotes a long lecture to the monastic system, which we take to be the most careful piece of exposition in the book, and certainly the one which best repays perusal. It is true that neither here nor elsewhere do we find anything claiming to be new or original. The facts and considerations here reproduced are all extremely well known. But nevertheless Mr. Brown has succeeded in displaying the virtues of monasticism, and the great part the system played in the history both of religion and of civilization, with remarkable candour and fine discrimination. The following lectures deal in turn with St. Bernard, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Louis of France, and John Wyclif. So far as they touch upon the detailed facts of history they are less to be commended; for the facts are gathered at second or third hand, and lack the control of the practised historian. Moreover, being published some time after the author's death, they have not had the benefit of revision in the light of the more recent literature. This defect is specially noticeable in the chapter on Wyclif, which was written in 1877 and fails to appreciate the progressive stages in the reformer's

activity. Mr. Brown, too, relied largely on the biography by Robert Vaughan, which had every fault of criticism and scholarship that a biography could have. Indeed, in all these last five lectures the author's information is somewhat slight and also somewhat rusty; the lives are discursive, and the history not quite satisfactory. They are redeemed by his honest endeavour to seek out the vital interests with which his heroes' work was bound up, to judge times and motives fairly, and never to give way to cheap depreciation. To some his determined optimism will appear strained; but it must not be forgotten that he spoke as a Christian minister to a Christian audience. In such circumstances there was no need for a discussion of first principles. Lectures almost inevitably tend to repetition, and in these, not having been originally written as a single course, the fault is more than usually apparent. Nor was it perhaps judicious to print them without fresh revision, for too many time-honoured mistakes reappear once more in them. It is true, as we said at the outset, the book is not designed for scholars; but the most stiffly starched scholar will desire that the *profanum vulgus* should have its information set before it as accurately as possible. Yet, with all reserve as to particulars, we are glad that Mr. Brown's high-minded and enlightened discourses should have been given to the public in a permanent form. If they appeal most directly to the religious reader, they have also their merits for others who, with a less immediate interest, desire to acquaint themselves with types of the highest and most productive thought and work in religious history.

Waymarks in Church History. By William Bright, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)—Prof. Bright occupies an almost unique position among writers on Church history. He believes in the infinite importance of dogma, and he knows with certainty what is orthodox and what is heterodox. He moves with perfect ease among Pelagians, Calvinists, Monothelites, Monophysites, Eutychians, and Nestorians, and can tell exactly wherein they are wrong, and what deadly consequences flow from their errors. His own dogmatic position is also clearly marked out. He has no sympathy with "writers of the modern liberal school," or with predestinarians ancient or modern. He says of St. Augustine: "Augustine's way of meeting these difficulties could hardly satisfy any one who raised them; he would sometimes try to silence the objector, sometimes answer short of the mark; would insist on the most rigid interpretation of one class of texts, and twist out of shape others that stood in his way." Prof. Bright regards those who do not believe in the mystical efficacy of the sacraments as degrading Christianity. He is equally opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, devotes an entire article to demolishing the claims of the Vatican, and throughout his work introduces pungent attacks on Popes and Papacy. Thus he says: "Great sees like the Roman in the tenth century are drenched with shameless vice"; and again: "It was a noble and truth-loving French priest who declared that 'the question of personal infallibility was totally gangrened with fraud.'" The only persons with whom he agrees are what he calls "typical Anglican theologians," and he supposes that they represent "the mind of the ancient Church"; but that ancient Church does not include Clemens Alexandrinus, or Origen, or St. Augustine, or a host of others who are generally believed to belong to it. To people of his way of thinking Prof. Bright's book will be very welcome. It consists of a series of lectures and some articles contributed to the *Church Quarterly Review* and the *Newbury House Magazine*. The subjects touch the whole range of Church history, from Irenæus to Archbishop Laud and the present-day question of secular employments for the clergy. Prof. Bright writes with great clearness and grace.

His articles are interesting. They also show a mastery of the subject, so far as a study of the original authorities and English works on them is concerned. His acquaintance with continental inquiry seems limited, and probably he may deem such knowledge somewhat dangerous. To those who are not "church folk" the bias of the writer is evident in every page; yet they will find the work eminently readable, and for them it throws much light on the sympathies, aversions, and beliefs of the typical Anglican theologian.

MR. JOSEPH JACOBS has reprinted an interesting paper on *Little St. Hugh of Lincoln* ('Jewish Chronicle' Office), read before the Jewish Historical Society, in which he enters into an elaborate examination of the evidence for the martyrdom, and furnishes an ingenious, but largely conjectural solution of the problem. It is quite worth reading and comes *à propos*, as Monday next (August 27th) is St. Hugh's Day. But Mr. Jacobs has made a rash assertion in saying that England "is the source and origin of the myth concerning the practice of ritual murder of young children by Jews, in contempt and derision of the Crucifixion." If he will turn to the 'Ecclesiastical History' of Socrates he will find, in the chapter (vii. 16) following the description of the murder of Hypatia, an account of some Jews in Syria having, in a drunken frolic, attached a Christian child to a cross and finally killed him; at least they were punished on the charge of so doing.

THE deepest interest attaches to *The Conversion of India from Panteism to the Present Time, 193-1893*, by George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D. (Murray). The greatest mission of imperial England has an enthralling history, which is here carefully, and on the whole impartially written. "No one," says Dr. Smith, "Christian or Comtist, will seriously differ from the apostle Paul in his picture of Roman idolatry and lust, or will refuse to accept it as equally true of the Mussalmans, polytheists, and demonolaters of India." This being so, we rejoice in the testimony of the Maulvi Imad-ud-din, a descendant of the ancient royal house of Persia, communicated to the "Parliament" at Chicago last year:—

"However much our enemies, Hindus, Mohammedans, Dayanandis, and others, may oppose and revile, the time is most assuredly coming when they will not be found even for the seeking. We shall have only two sorts of people then—the people of God and the people of the world who serve their own lusts. The trend of national life amongst us is now setting swiftly and surely in this direction." The statistics cited show an immense increase of native evangelical Christians in the last decade, and it is claimed, probably with justice, that the influence of Christianity on the native faiths is immeasurably wider in its scope than can be tested by any census.

WE noticed last year the first instalment of the magnificent edition of the *Œuvres de Saint François de Sales* (Annecy, Niérat) which is being issued, under the auspices of the ladies of the Visitation at Annecy, by Father Mackey, an English Benedictine. The third volume now before us contains the most famous of St. Francis's writings, the 'Introduction à la Vie dévote,' which made the author's name familiar far outside the limits of his own communion. Father Mackey has taken extraordinary pains with the editing of this immortal work. He has printed two texts in full—that of the *editio princeps* of Lyons, 1608, and also the edition of Paris, 1619. He has also had before him several manuscripts; for instance, eighteen pages in the handwriting of St. Francis designed for the second edition, fifty-eight fragments in various handwritings corrected by the Saint for the same object, and also several autograph passages of the original edition. The various readings derived from these sources have been set down by Father Mackey at the foot of the page. The original orthography has been preserved; references to the passages in Scripture and the Fathers have been supplied in the margin. A glossary has

been appended to the volume, and obviously nothing has been omitted that would help to make this the standard edition of the treatise. The editor is to be congratulated warmly on the thoroughness and conscientiousness with which he has done his work.

RECENT VERSE.

The Second Book of the Rhymers' Club. (Mathews & Lane.)

The Sphinx. By Oscar Wilde. With Decorations by Charles Ricketts. (Same publishers.)

JUST as, in the sister art of painting, the public seek the exhibitions of the New English Art Club to see what the members of our younger school are about, so in the collected verses of the Rhymers' Club may possibly be found some indications of the future of British poetry. We cannot profess to be in love with the tendency towards co-operative production which is displayed by both the bodies we have mentioned, holding as we do that the strongest work is always done by those who stand apart from all such coteries, and shun the mutual admiration they are too apt to engender. But having said so much we are glad to be able to bestow unstinted praise upon certain portions, at all events, of the poetical manifesto of the Rhymers. Mr. W. B. Yeats, to mention one of the best of the collaborators, is something more than a mere versifier, and he has seldom been seen to more advantage than in 'The Folk of the Air' and 'The Cap and Bells.' His graceful method is also well shown in 'The Rose in my Heart,' which we make no excuse for printing in full:—

All things uncomely and broken, all things worn out and old,
The cry of a child by the roadway, the creak of a lumbering cart,
The heavy steps of the ploughman splashing the winter mould,
Are wronging your image that blossoms a rose in the deeps of my heart.

The wrong of the things mis-shapen is wrong too great to be told;
I hunger to build them anew, and sit on a green knoll apart,
With the earth, and the sky, and the water, re-made like a casket of gold
For my dreams of your image that blossoms a rose in the deeps of my heart.

The verse of Mr. Ernest Rhys is most successful when it deals with the themes of Welsh antiquity, and the longest of his poems in the collection, entitled 'Howel the Tall,' is a favourable specimen of his powers. Mr. Arthur Symonds and Mr. Ernest Dowson evince their customary disposition of dwelling upon the less wholesome aspects of life in such verses as those which they call respectively 'A Variation upon Love' and "Non sum qualis eram bonæ sub regno Cynare." Of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's contributions to the *épaves*, such as 'A Ballad of London' and 'Time's Monotone,' it is enough to say that they exhibit a certain undisciplined vigour, but are wanting in distinction and finish. To none of all the band of bardings may the *limæ labor* be more strongly commended than to this clever yet unequal writer, who seems indeed to be discovering his truer vocation in the region of prose. When we turn to the work of Mr. Lionel Johnson, we discover a delicate fancy and a considerable facility for its expression. 'Mystic and Cavalier' is good, but 'To Morfydd' is better—in some respects, perhaps, the best thing in the whole book, with its curious haunting refrain:—

A voice on the winds,
A voice by the waters,
Wanders and cries:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes!

Western winds are,
And western the waters,
Where the light lies:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes.
Cold, cold, grow the winds
And dark grow the waters,
Where the sun dies:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Mine are your eyes.

And down the night winds,
And down the night waters,
The music flies:
Oh! what are the winds?
And what are the waters?
Cold be the winds,
And wild be the waters,
So mine be your eyes!

We must hurry over the remainder of the poetic company. Mr. John Todhunter is in evidence with some creditable verses on the funeral of the late Laureate, and (among other things) a 'Euthanasia' upon the pagan sentiments of which we cannot honestly congratulate him. There are also some careful, if slightly affected, bits of craftsmanship from Mr. Victor Plarr and Mr. Ernest Ransford; while the most noticeable effort of Mr. T. W. Rolleston is his vivacious 'Cycling Song,' which strikes a welcome note of realism among the otherwise somewhat indefinite harmonies of this slim green volume. Mr. Arthur Cecil Hillier adds a few pleasant poems to the general sum total, which is not materially affected, for better or worse, by the laborious lisps of Mr. Edwin J. Ellis and Mr. G. A. Greene.

If any fresh proof were needed of the cynical humour which distinguishes Mr. Wilde, it would be found in his idea of writing such a poem as 'The Sphinx' in the metre of 'In Memoriam.' Like its predecessor, too, the poem is written in an autobiographical form; but there the resemblance ceases. The poet imagines himself as a youth of twenty summers, and luxuriates in the licence of that callow age by limning in luscious lines the lewd imaginings suggested to him by a sphinx that has found its way into his study. The whole poem, which consists of about two hundred lines, is a catalogue (put in the form of questions) of the Sphinx's amours, which, in the words of the American humourist, would appear to have been "frequent and free." Not very much is known about the Sphinx, and still less about her amours, and, at any rate, no one has before brought to her charge the reckless riot of self-indulgence of which she is here accused, so that the fullest credit may be given to Mr. Wilde for the ingenious fertility of his new conception of her. And certainly the most praiseworthy industry is here displayed in the collection of possible and impossible gods and other beings represented as attempting to satisfy the Sphinx's apparently insatiable desires; while the turbid splendour in which the thoughts are clothed fully equals their Oriental profusion. Such lines, for example, as these might create astonishment elsewhere, but in the context they pass almost unobserved:—

Or did you love the god of flies who plagued the Hebrews
and was splashed
With wine unto the waist? or Pasht, who had green beryls
for her eyes?

Or that young god, the Tyrian, who was more amorous than
the dove
Of Ashtaroth? or did you love the god of the Assyrian
Whose wings, like strange transparent talc, rose high above
his hawk-faced head,
Painted with silver and with red, and ribbed with rods of
oreichalch?

Or did huge Apis from his car leap down, and lay before
your feet
Big blossoms of the honey-sweet and honey-coloured
nenuphar?

It really comes almost as a shock, certainly as a surprise, at the end of the poem to find that the youthful poet is quite disgusted at all these revelations, and wearies of the Sphinx's "somnolent magnificence":—

Are there not others more accursed, whiter with leprosies
than I?
Are Abana and Pharpar dry, that you come here to slake
your thirst?

Get hence, you loathsome mystery! hideous animal, get
hence!
You wake in me each bestial sense, you make me what I
would not be;

and so on for a few more lines, until the poem fitly concludes with an allusion to Christianity. Admirers of some of Mr. Oscar Wilde's previously published poems, such as 'Ave Imperatrix,' 'The Garden of Eros,' or 'The Burden of Itys,' will not welcome this poem with enthu-

siasm. They will miss the more restrained charm of such lines as:—

And sweet to hear the cuckoo mock the spring
While the last violet lingers by the well,
And sweet to hear the shepherd Daphnis sing
The song of Linus through a sunny dell
Of warm Arcadia, where the corn is gold
And the slight lithe-limbed reapers dance about the wattled
fold;

they will criticize the poverty of motive, disguised by the gorgeousness of diction, and will quarrel with such defects as the too frequent use of the word "paramour" or the employment of "curious" in a somewhat precious sense at least three times in such a short poem; but even they will not be able to deny the skillfulness with which the metre is handled, and the easy flow and sonorousness of the lines. Mr. Ricketts's designs suffer from the villainous way in which they have been reproduced. As far as can be judged their scheme of decoration is beautiful, and the first two designs, which are better printed than the others, are very successful indeed. The Sphinx, however, as he represents her, is an ugly beast. The green initial letters are appropriate, and are graceful in themselves.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Birth, Life, and Acts of King Arthur and his noble Knights of the Round Table. By Sir Thomas Malory and imprinted by William Caxton. Vol. I. Illustrated. (Dent & Co.)—This is a handsomely printed and competently edited instalment of a new issue of Malory's famous book. The present version differs from that which Caxton printed in 1485 in being "spelled in the modern style," as the title-page has it, and in a certain amount of revision necessary to correct parts of that version of the text to which Southey wrote his introduction. A few verbal alterations have been made where, as we are assured, the meaning of the original was not conveyed by former printed issues. Nothing else of importance has been effected in this volume. The preface, which is new, by Prof. Rhys, of Oxford, is a capital piece of analysis, research, and criticism, which discusses with care and acuteness the probable origin of the legends, or, at least, that relatively modern form in which they now appeal to us, and to this end gives accounts of MSS. of various dates and origins, and seems to countenance the conclusions of those who believe the legends to be of Breton rather than of Welsh origin, i.e., so far as regards Arthur and his men, but not as to the Legend of the Holy Grail, which latter, as Arthurian students know, has already been claimed by the professor on behalf of his countrymen. Even with regard to the stories immediately concerning the White King, Prof. Rhys is not quite willing to give them to the Bretons. Mr. A. Beardsley's very numerous illustrations, initials, compositions of figures, and the like are certainly very original, and, though never in the least degree beautiful, always spirited and quaint. When the whole of them are in our hands we may discuss them at large. The "getting up" of this volume is excellent, and the typography so good that it is a pleasure to read it.

Constable's Oriental Miscellany.—Vol. V. *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official.* By Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B. Edited by V. A. Smith. 2 vols. (Constable.)—It was a happy thought which led the publishers of the "Oriental Miscellany" to add these two wise and entertaining volumes to the series which opened with Bernier's 'Travels.' We reviewed the first edition of Sir William Sleeman's well-known book on its appearance in 1844. The present issue has found a very competent editor in Mr. Vincent Smith. Too much praise could hardly be given him for the thoroughness with which he has discharged the task of adapting his author's text to the new lights and changed conditions of the present day. The original text, cleared of printers'

errors and a few manifest slips of the pen, remains unaltered, except for the omission of a few chapters of Indian history evidently borrowed from Bernier. The full story of Sleeman's "unselfish and busy life" has yet to be written, and would be far more readable and instructive than shoals of the biographies which issue yearly from the press. Will Mr. Smith undertake that piece of loving labour?

In the third edition of his *Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India* (Murray) Sir Alfred Lyall has given wider scope and stronger emphasis to the views expressed in the earlier editions of the same work. The change of title from the "Rise of the British Dominion" to its "Rise and Expansion" serves to illustrate the process by which the author has filled up and expanded for general use the sketch originally designed for University Extension classes. It is to be hoped that the general reader will avail himself freely of the feast thus set before him by so attractive and skilful a caterer. The book in its present shape may be read by any intelligent person with equal pleasure and profit, whether he knows much or little about the history of British India. Its clear, shrewd, statesmanlike survey of the course by which England won her Asiatic empire is based on a careful study of historical facts and politics in both continents, by a writer conversant with Indian affairs, and endowed with certain gifts of literary style. Besides being "enlarged from beginning to end," the present volume carries the story of British aggrandizement down to 1858, "when the Crown superseded the Company in the direct government of India." Nor is this all, for in a final chapter Sir Alfred glances at the latest stages of our expansion in Burma and elsewhere outside the frontiers of India herself, and traces out the working of that system of protectorates which has ended by making our "political frontier" continuous with those of Russia, China, and France in Asia. A full chronological table of contents, several maps, and a good index enhance the value of the book as a guide to the true significance of some eventful chapters in Indian history.

The Blind as seen through Blind Eyes. By M. de la Sizeranne. Translated by F. Park Lewis, M.D. (Putnam's Sons).—M. de la Sizeranne, himself blind for more than a quarter of a century, has produced an interesting book, to which the translator has done scant justice. It is in substance a biography of Valentine Haüy, the well-known friend of the blind in France and Russia at the close of the last century and beginning of the present. To this biographical sketch M. de la Sizeranne prefixes some general reflections on the condition of the blind which are also worthy of note, especially by that happily decreasing section of the community who imagine that blindness is synonymous with helplessness. The following description of a suite of rooms in the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts, the historical blind asylum of Paris, is characteristic when we remember that it is written by one who is blind of others in the same condition:—

"Knock at the door and you will discern a modest interior, clean and even dainty. Flowers are in the window, curtains over the bed, knitted or crocheted chair-covers, polished window panes, not one particle of dust on the furniture, everything in perfect order. If you are so fortunate as to arrive at meal-time, or on a day when the mistress of the little establishment is receiving one or two of her old companions, you will see served delicacies on a snowy table-cloth, poached eggs, veal chops with gravy, stewed potatoes, some delicious dessert, in appearance, odour, and to taste most appetizing, and all prepared before the company of blind and seeing friends by the blind hostess, who is cook, waitress, and maid of all work."

M. de la Sizeranne is an enthusiast, and it is hardly surprising to find him declaring that historical records, travels, and purely literary works excite greater interest among those who are bereft of sight than among the seeing. Nevertheless, we must be forgiven if we incline

to believe that fondness for such pursuits depends more on individual taste than on the faculty of vision. There is much sense, though, in the practical suggestion that in the poorer quarters readings aloud might be provided for the blind, who would appreciate such entertainment to the full.

MR. FISHER UNWIN publishes a translation of *The Anarchist Peril*, by M. Félix Dubois, a work which is to be recommended, both as giving an interesting account of the birth and growth of anarchism, and as containing a very excellent series of anarchist caricatures, many of which have considerable artistic merit. The author rightly ascribes to Bakounine the evolution of world-wide anarchism out of Russian Nihilism. It is curious, however, that he does not mention the Commune of Lyons and the French State trial of its authors. Although he refers in passing to the Commune of Paris, he does not name the light thrown upon the movement in the many volumes of the parliamentary inquiry held by order of the National Assembly. M. Dubois thinks that the title "comrade" is anarchist, although, of course, it is Socialist, and is used, for example, by the whole of the Marxians of this country. M. Dubois also thinks that there was something peculiar in the Internationalists in their congress at Chicago in 1893 assembling in one of those tabernacles which the Americans sometimes call a "bowery" and sometimes a "wigwam." But he need not have looked for "an Indian convert to anarchism" to explain the building of such a temporary hall as no Indian ever built, for examples of these structures are to be found throughout the United States, and in all branches of American politics and religions.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Anecdota Oxoniensia: The Elucidarium and other Tracts in Welsh, A.D. 1346, edited by J. M. Jones and J. Rhys, 21/6. Sacred Books of the East: Vol. 38, The Questions of King Milinda, trans. by Rhys Davids, Part 2, 8vo. 12/6 cl. Watson's (Rev. R. A.) Book of Numbers, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. (Expositor's Bible, 7th Series.)

Poetry.

Bradley's (R.) The Flute of Athena, and other Poems, 5/ cl. Hallstone's (H.) Songs and Psalms, 12mo. 3/ cl. Kernahan's (C.) Sorrow and Song, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Paleography.

Frazer's (P.) A Manual of the Study of Documents, 8vo. 10/6

History and Biography.

Daniell's (Rev. J. J.) The History of Chippingham, 5/ cl. Mason's (W. F.) The Struggle for Empire, a History of Rome 287-202 B.C., cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Walton's (Col. C.) History of the British Standing Army, 1660-1700, roy. 8vo. 21/ net. Wille (W. A.) and Collingridge's (L. T.) The Downfall of Lobengula, imp. 16mo. 6/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Bleekerdyke's (J.) Days in Thule with Rod, Gun, and Camera, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Sheldon's (J. P.) Through Staffordshire Stiles and Derbyshire Dales, 4to. 5/ cl.

Philology.

Ciceronis Pro T. Annio Milone ad Judices Oratio, ed. by J. S. Reid, 12mo. 2/6 cl. (Pitt Press.) Smyth's (H. W.) The Sounds and Inflections of the Greek Dialects: Ionic, 8vo. 24/ cl. Taciti (C.) De Germania, ed., with Introduction, &c., by H. Furneaux, 8vo. 6/6 cl.

Science.

Cheyne's (W. W.) The Treatment of Wounds, Ulcers, and Abscesses, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Cumming's (L.) Heat, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Gould's (G. M.) An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, &c., 4to. 40/ net. Hewitt's (J. F.) The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times in India, &c., 8vo. 18/ cl. Huxley's (T. H.) Collected Works: Evolution and Ethics, and other Essays, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Tuke's (J. B.) The Insanity of the Over-Exertion of the Brain, 8vo. 6/ cl. Worcester's (A.) Small Hospitals, Establishment and Maintenance, 12mo. 6/6 cl.

General Literature.

Astor's (J. J.) A Journey in Other Worlds, a Romance of the Future, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Book of the Lifesort (The), edited by J. C. Dibdin and J. Ayling, sm. 4to. 4/6 net. Bridge's (A.) Roundheads and Cavaliers, or the Pretty Furitan, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, being a Facsimile of the First Edition, Introduction by Dr. J. Brown, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Clarke's (C.) An Artist's Fate, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Farjeon's (B. L.) The Last Tenant, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds. Hornung's (E. W.) The Unbidden Guest, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Jocelyn's (Mrs. R.) Pamela's Honeymoon, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Vynne's (M.) Honey of Aloys, and other Stories, 3/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Goldschmidt (L.): Sopher Jesirah, das Buch der Schöpfung, 8m.

Law.

Annuaire de Législation étrangère, 18fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Part 2, 15m.

Philosophy.

Rehmke (J.): Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Psychologie, 10m.

History and Biography.

Berliner (A.): Geschichte der Juden in Rom, 2 vols. 10m.

Science.

Camboulives (M.): L'Homme et la Femme, 1fr. 50. Lang (A.): Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der Rechinodermen u. Entropneusten, 7m. Przewalski (N. M.): Wissenschaftliche Resultate der v. N. M. P. nach Central-Asien unternommenen Reisen: Zoologischer Teil, Vol. 1, Säugetiere, Part 5, ed. E. Buchner, 15m. Stein (S.): Die Lehren v. den Funktionen der einzelnen Theile des Orlabyriths, 15m.

General Literature.

Fabre (F.): Mon Ami Gaffart, 3fr. 50. Magbert: Mon Ami Rive-Gauche, 2fr. Verne (Jules): Mirifiques Aventures de Maître Antifer, Illustrations par G. Roux, 3fr.

CAPT. DANIEL O'CONNELL'S SOUTH SEA DISCOVERY, 1771-72.

In Mrs. Morgan O'Connell's biography of Count O'Connell, 1745-1833* (pp. 154, 155), it is related how Capt. O'Connell, then "Captain Aid-Major" of Clare's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, proceeded with his men to the Isle of France, which he reached on July 10th, 1771.† The dates are important. Mrs. O'Connell states that shortly after he got back to France, in 1773, he wrote to his brother:—

"The Officer of the Navy, with whom I made the South Sea Discovery, is gone out a second time to that part of the world with three ships, the one of which is a 64. He wrote to me to propose me that Journey. He was gone before I arrived here, where I found his letter."

"What did they discover?" asks Mrs. O'Connell. "Was it treasure, territory, some strange bird or beast, some tidal or atmospheric phenomenon? Whatever it was, Dan had described it to Maurice by word of mouth, and unless some further hoard of letters be discovered, we shall never know." Dr. Sigerson suggests that "the expedition in which O'Connell took part probably helped to found or augment French colonies," indicating Goree, south of Dakar, as the probable locality (*vide id.*, p. 157).

Now, if Capt. O'Connell joined any expedition of discovery from the Isle of France, it is not difficult to point out the only one which would fit in between the above-given dates. M. de Kerguelen,‡ commanding the Berrier, anchored at Port Louis on the 20th of August, 1771, where he shifted into two smaller vessels, La Fortune and Le Gros Ventre, with which he left the Isle of France to examine M. Grenier's proposed short route to Ceylon and Trincomalee. Kerguelen returned with these vessels to the Isle of France on the 8th of December, having made no discoveries, but reporting unfavourably with regard to Grenier's route. Kerguelen, after refitting, again departed from the Isle of France on the 16th of January, 1772, this time bent on discoveries in the South Seas:—

"Le Sieur de Kerguelen est instruit qu'il y a toute apparence qu'il existe un très-grand continent dans le sud des Isles de Saint-Paul & Amsterdam, & qui doit occuper une partie du globe, depuis les 45 degrés de latitude sud, jusqu'aux environs du pôle, dans un espace immense où l'on n'a point encore pénétré. Il parait assez constant cependant que le Sieur de Gonneville y aborda vers l'an 1504, & y séjourna près de six mois, pendant lesquels il fut

* "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade, Count O'Connell; and Old Irish Life at Home and Abroad, 1745-1833," by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, 2 vols. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1892). See *Athen.* No. 3263, p. 465.

† A portion of Clare's Regiment had been wrecked in February, 1771, during a hurricane at the Isle of France, as related by Abbé Rochon.

‡ See the rather rare (I believe) volume suppressed by the French Government, viz., "Relation de deux Voyages, dans les Mers Australes & des Indes, faits en 1771, 1772, 1773 & 1774, par M. de Kerguelen, commandant le Vaisseau du Roi, le Berrier, la Fortune, le Gros Ventre, le Roland, l'Oiseau & la Dauphine (Paris, M. DCC LXXXII.)."

fort bien traité par les gens du pays. Le Sieur de Kerguelen, en partant de l'Isle de France avec la corvette qui lui sera donnée pour servir de découverte, fera voir vers ces terres. Il fera tous ses efforts pour les trouver & les reconnaître....."

Such was the tenor of his instructions signed at Versailles by Louis XV. and his minister, M. l'Abbé Terray, and this is the only expedition of discovery in which Capt. O'Connell could have taken part. Should this have been the case, O'Connell would have participated in the arduous voyage when the French navigator first discovered the land which he named Isle de Kerguelen (in 49° 40' lat. S., 61° 10' long. E. from Paris), where M. de Boissguenhennou, second captain of the Gros Ventre, deposited a bottle containing the act of taking possession in the name of the King of France with all requisite formalities. This bottle was subsequently found by Cook in his third voyage on Christmas Day, 1776.

As is well known, Kerguelen's ships were separated, and he returned alone to Port Louis by the 16th of March, having been just two months absent. In all probability Capt. O'Connell accompanied Kerguelen in this voyage.

On the 25th of March Kerguelen embarked two companies of Clare's Regiment, besides several officers of the Artillery Legion and militia, which he conveyed home in the Berrier, landing them at Brest on the 16th of July, 1772.

Kerguelen equipped the Roland, and sailed again from Brest on the 26th of March, 1773, again bound for the Mers Australes, and hence O'Connell would find his letter when he got back to France soon afterwards. Whether the Roland was a 64-gun frigate or not is not mentioned by Kerguelen in his narrative. The frigate Oiseau and the corvette La Dauphine accompanied him in his second visit to Kerguelen's land in 1773 from the Isle of France.

O'Connell's description of the miserable state of the troops in the French colony at this period is confirmed by the Abbé Roehon's testimony. Two hurricanes in succession had desolated the island, and it was only by the forethought of the Intendant, M. Poivre, that provisions had been ordered from the Cape immediately after the first hurricane, by which prompt measure starvation was avoided. Can any one suggest an alternative expedition in which Count O'Connell could have taken part?

S. PASFIELD OLIVER,
Capt. late Royal Artillery.

RANDOLPH AND MILTON.

MR. TERRY having quoted some of my remarks in the 'Irving Shakespeare,' perhaps you will allow me to add a portion of the "Note" in the edition of 'L'Allegro' issued by the Cambridge University Press. It raises, as you will see, another point of contact between Randolph and Milton.

After quoting the lines in 'Aristippus' (long known, of course, to students of Milton) and the verse from 'Pericles,' the "Note" says:—

"Randolph is almost certainly the 'late R.' mentioned in Sir Henry Wotton's letter to Milton. Randolph was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and must have been contemporary with Milton at the University. It is quite possible that they had met, though there could not have been much in common between the brilliant 'son' of Ben Jonson and the student of Christ's College."

The question of Randolph's identity with the "late R." is discussed at some length in my edition of 'Comus' (Cambridge Press); it gives some extracts (that seemed to me very interesting) on the subject from the copy of Langbaine's 'Dramatick Poets' which belonged to Oldys, and has quantities of his MS. annotations. The copy is now in the British Museum. It contains a mass of information about the dramatists.

As to Randolph's works, is it not rather unkind of your correspondents to ignore

the edition by Mr. Carew Hazlitt? It gives the plays and poems complete, with useful, though somewhat brief, "Notes." Randolph is so full of allusions to things contemporary and Cambridge "shop" that a really adequate edition would be rather a formidable undertaking.

Randolph's father was steward of the Lord Zouch to whom many of the letters in the fourth edition of the 'Reliquie Wottonianæ' are addressed, and through this connexion Sir Henry may have met the young poet.

A. WILSON VERITY.

THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. announce: 'Woman,' by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.,—'The Truth and Reality of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, proved from Holy Scripture, the Teaching of the Primitive Church, and the Book of Common Prayer,' by the Rev. George Rundle Prynne, a new edition, in four volumes, of Prof. Max Müller's 'Chips from a German Workshop,' which has long been out of print (the first volume will contain 'Recent Essays,' the second 'Biographical Essays,' the third 'Essays on Language and Literature,' and the fourth 'Essays on the Sciences of Language, of Thought, and of Mythology'),—'The Oracles mentioned by Papias of Hierapolis: a Contribution to the Criticism of the New Testament,' with appendices on the authorship (by Philo) of the 'De Vita Contemplativa,' the date of the Crucifixion, and the date of the martyrdom of Polycarp, a new edition of 'Indian Polity: a View of the System of Administration in India,' by Lieut.-General Sir George Chesney, R.E.,—also of 'The Playground of Europe,' by Leslie Stephen. Other announcements are: 'The Teaching of Physical Exercises,' by F. J. Harvey, of the Exeter Hall Gymnasium,—'Life in Christ,' by the Rev. George Body,—'The Match-maker,' by L. B. Walford, 3 vols.,—'The Unbidden Guest,' by E. W. Hornung, and 'Studies of Nature on the Coast of Arran,' by George Milner, with illustrations by W. Noel Johnson. Messrs. Longman are also issuing the following books by Mrs. Walford: 'Mr. Smith: a Part of his Life,' 'The Baby's Grandmother,' 'Cousins,' 'Troublesome Daughters,' 'Pauline,' 'Dick Netherby,' 'The History of a Week,' 'A Stiff-Necked Generation,' and 'Nan, and other Stories.' They further announce 'Memorials of St. James's Palace,' by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard,—'Life and Letters of Erasmus: a Series of Lectures delivered at Oxford,' by James Anthony Froude, the first volume of 'A History of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate,' by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, the third volume of the 'Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Civil War,' compiled by Lady Verney, in the "Badminton Library," 'Archery,' by C. J. Longman and Col. H. Walrond, with contributions by Miss Legh, Viscount Dillon, Major C. Hawkins Fisher, the Rev. Eyre W. Hussey, the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, J. Balfour Paul, and L. W. Maxson, with illustrations,—'Wandering Words: a Series of Articles contributed chiefly to American Magazines and Newspapers,' by Sir Edwin Arnold, with illustrations by Ben Boothby,—'Documents illustrating English Economic History,' by W. J. Ashley,—'From Edinburgh to the Antarctic,' by W. G. Burn Murdoch, illustrated by the author, supplemented by the science notes of the naturalists of the expedition,—the third volume of Liddon's 'Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D.,' edited by the Rev. J. O. Johnston and the Rev. Robert J. Wilson,—'Clerical Life and Work,' by the late Canon Liddon,—'Spiritual Law in the Natural World: a Metaphysical and Psychological Exposition of the Operations of the Holy Spirit and other Agencies,' by J. W. Thomas,—'The History of Marriage, Jewish and Christian, in relation to Divorce and certain Forbidden

Degrees,' by the Rev. H. M. Luckock, Dean of Lichfield,—'The Repose of Faith,' by the Rev. A. J. Harrison, B.D.,—'Life Here and Hereafter,' by the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, and 'The Hulsean Lectures for 1894,' by the Bishop of Peterborough.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus's new books include: 'At Market Value,' by Grant Allen, 2 vols.,—'Beyond the Dreams of Avarice,' by Walter Besant, 3 vols.,—'Rachel Dene,' by Robert Buchanan, 2 vols.,—'Mr. Jervis: a Romance of the Indian Hills,' by B. M. Croker, 3 vols.,—'In an Iron Grip,' by L. T. Meade, 2 vols.,—'The Good Ship Mohock,' by W. Clark Russell, 2 vols.,—'A Country Sweetheart,' by Dora Russell, 3 vols.,—'Dr. Endicott's Experiment,' by Adeline Sergeant, 2 vols.,—'Vernon's Aunt: being the Oriental Experiences of Miss Lavinia Moffat,' by Sara Jeannette Duncan,—'Renshaw Fanning's Quest: a Tale of the High Veldt,' by Bertram Mitford,—'Lourdes,' by Emile Zola, translated by E. A. Vizetelly (also 'The Downfall,' 'The Dream,' 'Dr. Pascal,' and 'Money'),—'His Vanished Star,' by Charles Egbert Craddock,—'Romances of the Old Seraglio,' by H. N. Crellin,—'Red and White Heather: North-Country Tales and Ballads,' by Robert Buchanan,—'In Deacon's Orders,' &c., by Walter Besant,—'Scenes from the Show,' by George R. Sims,—'The Bell-Ringer of Angel's,' by Bret Harte; and Vol. VIII. of Bret Harte's Collected Works,—'Pudd'n-Head Wilson,' by Mark Twain,—'Hall Caine's 'The Shadow of a Crime,' 'A Son of Hagar,' and 'The Deemster,'—and among new "Piccadilly Novels": 'The Woman of the Iron Bracelets,' by Frank Barrett; 'The White Virgin,' by George Manville Fenn; 'A Soldier of Fortune,' by L. T. Meade; 'In the Face of the World,' by Alan St. Aubyn; 'Jack Doyle's Daughter,' by R. E. Francillon; 'Dorothy's Double,' by G. A. Henty; 'In Direst Peril,' by D. Christie Murray; 'Saint Ann's,' by W. E. Norris; 'Woman and the Man,' by Robert Buchanan; 'The Burden of Isabel,' by J. Maclaren Cobban; 'The Tiger Lily: a Tale of Two Passions,' by George Manville Fenn; 'The Common Ancestor,' by John Hill; 'The One Too Many,' by E. Lynn Linton; 'Christina Chard,' by Mrs. Campbell Praed; 'A Secret of the Sea,' by T. W. Speight; and 'The Scorpion: a Romance of Spain,' by E. A. Vizetelly. They also announce 'Bill Nye's History of the United States,' illustrated,—'A Ramble round the Globe,' by T. R. Dewar, illustrated,—'Conversational Hints for Young Shooters: a Guide to Polite Talk' (reprinted from *Punch*), by R. C. Lehmann; and, by the same author, 'Harry Fludger at Cambridge,'—the first volume of the "Edinburgh Edition" of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson,—'Eighteenth Century Vignettes,' by Austin Dobson, Second Series,—'Studies in Prose and Poetry: Essays,' by A. C. Swinburne,—'As We Are: As We May Be,' social essays, by Walter Besant,—'My First Book,' by Walter Besant, J. K. Jerome, R. L. Stevenson, and other authors, with a prefatory story by J. K. Jerome,—'Walter Besant: a Study,' by the late John Underhill, with photographic portraits,—'The Life and Inventions of Thomas A. Edison,' by W. K. L. and Antonia Dickson, with illustrations,—'Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontaut, Gouvernante to the Children of France during the Restoration, 1773-1836,' translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, 2 vols.,—'The French Revolution: a History,' by Justin Huntly McCarthy (Vols. III. and IV., completing the work),—'Pen and Pencil Sketches by Henry Stacy Marks, R.A.,' with photogravure plates and facsimiles, 2 vols.,—'Popular Astronomy: a General Description of the Heavens,' by Camille Flammarion, translated by J. Ellard Gore, with plates and illustrations,—'A Vindication of Phrenology,' by W. Mattieu Williams, with portrait and illustrations,—'Poetical Works of George Mac

Donald, 2 vols.,—also 'Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom (1895),' and 'Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, House of Commons (1895).'

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers announce: 'Olivia,' a new story for girls, by Mrs. Molesworth,—'Betty, a Schoolgirl,' by L. T. Meade,—'Diamond Dyke; or, the Lone Farm on the Veldt,' describing life on an ostrich farm in South Africa, by George Manville Fenn,—'The Rebel Commodore,' containing smuggling incidents in Galloway one hundred years ago, and episodes in the career of Paul Jones, by D. Lawson Johnstone,—'The White Kaid of the Atlas,' by J. Maclaren Cobban,—'The Yellow God,' by Reginald Horsley,—'Vanished; or, the Strange Adventures of Arthur Hawksleigh,' by David Ker,—'Adventure and Adventurers,' being true tales of daring, peril, and heroism,—'Thistle and Rose,' a story for girls, by Amy Walton,—and four new volumes of popular biographies: 'Queen Victoria,' 'General Gordon and Lord Dundonald,' 'Livingstone and Stanley,' and 'Columbus and Cook.' The following books will also be added to their list of educational works: 'Elementary Science,' by S. R. Todd,—'Organic Chemistry,' Part II., by Prof. Perkin and Stanley Kipping,—'Elementary Book-keeping,' by George Lisle,—and a new set of reading-books, with coloured illustrations, called 'Chambers's Fluent Readers.'

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons add the following to their announcements for the summer season: 'Hudson Library,' No. 2, 'Miss Hurd: an Enigma,' by Anna Katharine Green,—'The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King,' edited by his grandson C. R. King, M.D., 5 vols. (one of the series of 'Writings of the Fathers of the Republic'),—'Cicero, and the Fall of the Roman Republic,' by J. L. Strachan Davidson ('Heroes of the Nations'),—and 'The Flute Player, and other Poems,' by Francis Howard Williams.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING'S PARENTAGE.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON having now disentangled the subject of Mrs. Browning's parentage from that of her birthplace, with which he had confused it, his theories can readily be disposed of. His claim to be a discoverer rests, apparently, solely upon his assertion that he found out who Mrs. Browning's parents were. Now, he well knew, when he wrote his letter of the 6th inst. to you, that this information was published by me in 1888. On the first page of my life of the poetess stand these words:—

"Edward Moulton-Barrett had not attained his majority when he married Mary, daughter of J. Graham Clarke, at that time residing at Fenham Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Coolly ignoring these words, which utterly demolish his claims to a "discovery," he quotes those which follow them, wherein I state that Mrs. Moulton-Barrett was several years older than her husband. This, he asserts, as the lady was only twenty-four when she married, must be wrong. As a matter of fact—and I hold proof of my statements—Mr. Moulton-Barrett was only twenty when he married, being four years younger than his wife. He was born in 1785, and married in 1805.

JOHN H. INGRAM.

. We cannot insert any more communications on this subject.

THOMAS PAINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

New York, July 31, 1894.

MR. ALGER, with the investigations of a hundred years behind him, is no doubt able to state the numbers of certain revolutionary immolations with more exactness than was possible in Paine's time; but I insist that Paine is a perfectly disinterested and trustworthy witness as to what substantially occurred. Paine evidently made careful inquiries, and sometimes corrected his previous statements minutely. In his letter to

Washington, 1796, he says 169, and in 1802 he says 168, were taken out of the Luxembourg. Paine's statements accord fairly with the investigations of Carlyle and Louis Blanc.

Mr. Alger makes light of the memorandum of Robespierre intending the "accusation" of Paine; but the committee on Robespierre's papers considered it of sufficient importance to report to the Convention, adding: "Why Thomas Paine more than another? Because he helped to establish the liberty of both worlds."

Mr. Alger says: "I am surprised at his [Paine's] implicitly crediting a representation that [his] danger was shared by his three room-mates. Vanhuele, Bastini, and Robyns were obscure men; they had not sat in the Convention; they had not, as far as we know, written any compromising letters," &c. But neither had Paine. The archives of the committees have been vainly searched for any charges against him. But these men were too formidable witnesses of the villainies of the committees to be allowed freedom to tell their stories in Belgium and America.

I cannot find much force in Mr. Alger's objection that the door-chalking is not mentioned by others. It was a small thing, but happened to be of importance in one instance, and was then mentioned. Nor was this instance so striking at the time as to be considered worthy of relation among the much more sensational prison stories which abounded. It derives its picturesqueness largely from Paine's posthumous place in religious controversy.

In leaving the subject I may remind Mr. Alger that Paine's narratives of these events were not, as he seems to think, mere newspaper letters, but were included in a pamphlet which had a very wide circulation in Europe. After his return to America in 1802, and until his death in 1809, Paine kept up his friendship with his circle in Paris—De Bonneville, Mercier, Bernardin St. Pierre, Dupuis, Grégoire, &c.—and could not have failed to send them everything he wrote. These men must have been well acquainted with all the circumstances, and would pretty certainly have checked anything in the story Paine got from Vanhuele which was inconsistent with the usages and facts of the Luxembourg. Paine was continually with them for nearly two years after his visit to Vanhuele, and before he told in print the hitherto unchallenged story of his escape.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Ravenshoe, 142, Burnt Ash Hill, Aug. 10, 1894.

I HAVE only just seen the *Athenæum* for July 7th and 21st, in which appear letters from Mr. Conway and Mr. Alger commenting upon certain incidents in the life of my grandfather Sampson Perry; and I must ask your indulgence for a few words upon the subject.

First, as regards the asserted narrow escape of my grandfather owing to the outer door of the "condemned" cell being left open, I may say that that story, as a family tradition, has been familiar to me from my childhood; but after this lapse of time, when none of our family are alive who could give a second (or even a third) hand account of the affair, I can cite no evidence or details of the story.

This is, however, a trifling matter comparatively; and there is a far more serious motive for writing. Mr. Conway represents Mr. Alger as speaking of my grandfather's imprisonment for felony. I have not seen Mr. Alger's own statement on this subject, and can deal only with it as on Mr. Conway's authority; but, assuming Mr. Alger to be correctly reported, let me say that his utter ignorance of the subject has led him to do gross injustice to the memory of a political martyr. Mr. Conway rightly demurs to the charge; but his suggestion that Sampson Perry was confined for debt is equally inaccurate. The facts are as follows. My grandfather—who, by-the-by, was by pro-

fession a physician and surgeon—became proprietor and editor of the *Argus*, a journal devoted on independent lines (see preface to 'French Revolution,' p. 9) to the popular cause. In 1791 or thereabouts he was imprisoned in the King's Bench—and liberated only on payment of a large fine—for "presuming to question the qualifications of the ministers, and the accuracy of the Royal Gazette on the Nootka Sound affair." Before his liberation he was served with a copy of an information for stating in a recent number of the *Argus* that, since the "present House of Commons is not composed of *bond fide* representatives of the nation..... the people of England deserve the admiration for docility, rather than the abuse of ministers for refractoriness, by submitting to laws which, in the strict sense of the word, cannot be called just if not enacted by the people's consent." This is the "felony": it was for uttering this political truism that my grandfather passed years of his life in prison! As I write, the office copy of the indictment is before me, and therein Sampson Perry is charged, as "a wicked, seditious, and ill-disposed person," with having "with force of arms, unlawfully, wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously printed and published.....a certain false, scandalous, wicked, malicious, and seditious libel," &c. (The whole indictment would be well worth quoting as a curiosity, but would occupy far too much of your space.) In consequence of this indictment, and of private information that he received as to the fate that he might expect, my grandfather fled to France; a reward of 100*l.* was offered for his apprehension, and he was tried by default and outlawed. In France he subsequently fell into suspicion as an *Englishman*, and suffered an imprisonment of 401 days. With much difficulty he escaped to England, and, shortly after his arrival, was treacherously denounced to the Government for the sake of the reward. He then suffered a long imprisonment—not in the King's Bench, but, as he complains, in "the most detestable gaol in London," where he employed himself in writing his 'French Revolution.'

I may add that in the preface to this work is an interesting account of the vicissitudes that he underwent, and that in an obituary notice in the *Morning Chronicle* of July 25th, 1823, it is noted that he "was one of the most able and efficient advocates in the cause of civil and religious liberty"; that "his patriotism was exemplary"; and that for his services during the American war he was twice presented to the king by the Duke of Norfolk, and "publicly thanked for his services." Such was the man who is now sneered at as a "felon" and a writer of "rodomontades"!

I feel very guilty in occupying so much of your space on what is really a side-issue; but I am proud to be the grandson of a political martyr, who was persecuted and ruined for his patriotism during that English Reign of Terror whose history is one of the darkest and saddest portions of our annals; and I should ill deserve my name were I not jealous for his reputation, and did I not indignantly resent the aspersions that "pure ignorance" has cast upon the fair fame of Sampson Perry. Honour and gratitude are but a poor return to those heroes of the past who have risked life and liberty in fighting against a tyranny which we of to-day can hardly even realize, and to whose heroism and self-sacrifice we owe so large a part of that freedom which is our boast; but to replace even this poor return by slander and sneers—! Let Mr. Alger go through one quarter of what Sampson Perry suffered for his country's sake, and no one is likely to sneer at his "rodomontades" or to style him a felon.

F. H. PERRY COSTE.

SANTA TERESA.

August 16, 1894.

I NOTICE that, in a recent review on my book 'Santa Teresa,' your reviewer says that I have used the word *letrado* in a wrong sense, "a mistake emphasized by a foot-note." Perhaps he will be so good as to point out where the mistake lies.

I have, I confess, in my effort to produce the exact shade of the meaning of the original, used the expression "man of letters," as being the nearest equivalent in English to *letrado*, a lettered man, or a man of learning. It may be that your reviewer cavils at my using the expression in a general sense as synonymous with a man of learning, instead of in the restricted sense (a literary man) generally attached to it in modern English. If so, it is not my knowledge of Spanish that is at fault, but my knowledge of English. Perhaps your reviewer would kindly state the precise nature of his objection to my translation of the word, and by so doing give me an opportunity of exonerating myself, in this one instance, from a specific charge of flagrant incapacity.

G. C. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM.

** We never dreamt of accusing Mrs. Graham of flagrant incapacity when we demurred to her rendering of *letrado* by "man of letters" and her note, "In the Teresian sense a 'letrado' was one—generally an ecclesiastic—well versed in the mysteries of canon law, which then included all other branches of jurisprudence." "Man of letters" to the modern reader connotes authorship, but we should not have thought this worth noticing had it not been for the note which asserts that the *letrado* was usually a canonist, when he was often a civilian. *Letrado*, according to Minshew (1599), means "learned, a lawyer"; Oudin (ed. 1645) says "lettré, docte, savant." The dictionary of the Spanish Academy (1734) defines it, "El docto en las ciencias: que porque estas se llaman letras, se le dió este nombre"; and it quotes a passage from St. Teresa to establish this meaning, adding, "Se llama comunmente al Abogado," and citing examples.

THE IRISH METRICAL BARDS.

DR. SIGERSON writes regarding 'The Revival of Irish Literature':—

"I have pointed out that, after the Williamite wars and during the penal laws (which forbade them education), the bards had lost their patron-princes and were deposed from their estate. They had no longer schools for bardic training, they were often poor and persecuted. Then, I said, 'they ceased to be learned in the classic forms of literary technic, but they became poets of the people.' The reviewer says that 'the contrary is the case,' but he does not support his contradiction by his statement that 'as long as Irish poetical writers remained they and their hearers alike delighted in the subtleties of metre.' These subtleties were not necessarily those of the 'classic forms' mentioned. The Italian poets of the present may delight in metrical subtleties and yet not use the classic forms of Horace. The reviewer remarks that 'Brian Merriman, who died in this century, was as fond of them as Dallan Forgaill, who lived in the sixth century,' &c. Now, of old, sixteen classes of bards were numbered; the members of each class were specially trained in the composition of many different metres. They enjoyed great power and privileges, and had the advantage of skilled audiences and expert rivals. With all due respect to Brian 'Merriman,' it can with difficulty be believed that he incorporated all the learning and metric knowledge of the sixteen ancient bardic classes. This certainly cannot be claimed for any or all of the other impoverished bards of the penal period, though they also 'delighted in the subtleties of metre.' As evidence that there is a distinction between ancient and modern Irish verse (though the reviewer apparently ignores it), I shall conclude with the following extract from Prof. Atkinson's lecture on Irish metric: 'It could hardly be expected that students of modern Irish, however capable in that sphere, should not confound the (totally different) principles of ancient and modern poetry.'"

Dr. Sigerson misses the point, which is not that ancient and modern Irish metres are

identical, but that as long as there were poets who wrote in Irish they, like the ancient bards, delighted in feats of metrical skill. Both were willing at times to sacrifice sense in order to observe the rules of a difficult metre.

THE LANCASHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.

Pensarn, Abergelle, North Wales, Aug. 21, 1894.

I AM SORRY that Q. C. should have troubled you with his complaint as to the non-delivery of one of the Society's volumes recently printed, as no slight whatever was intended to be shown to any of the members of the Society. It is rather an expensive proceeding making up, addressing, and sending out three hundred volumes, and as another volume was all but finished it was thought better to wait till the two volumes could be sent out together, and so save expense. In about a fortnight I expect that Q. C., as well as our other members, will receive both volumes in one parcel.

The editor of the volume had a few copies for himself, and it is some of these which must have been sent out for review, as none have been sent by me. I am very sorry that any of our members should have misunderstood our action in this matter, which I could easily have explained privately.

J. P. EARWAKER, Hon. Sec.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF ROBERT BROWNING.

PART I.—EDITIONES PRINCIPES.

(6.)

[Christmas-Eve and Easter-Day: 1850.]

Christmas-Eve | and | Easter-Day. | A Poem
| By Robert Browning. | London: | Chapman
& Hall, 186, Strand. | 1850.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. iv+142, consisting of: Half-title (containing advertisement of Poetical Works of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning upon the reverse) and Title-page, as above (with imprint in centre of the reverse—"London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"), pp. i-iv; and Text pp. 1-142. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London: Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—is in centre of blank leaf at end of book.

Issued in 1850, in dark-green cloth, lettered in gilt across the back: "Christmas-Eve | and | Easter-Day | Robert Browning."

Contents.

	Page		Page
Christmas-Eve	1	Easter-Day	80

(7.)

[Cleon: 1855.]

Cleon: | By | Robert Browning. | London: |
Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | 1855.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. 1-23, consisting of: Half-title (with blank reverse) pp. 1-2; Title-page, as above (with imprint: "London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars," in centre of the reverse), pp. 3-4; and Text pp. 5-23. There are headlines throughout. The imprint is repeated at the foot of the last page.

Issued in dark-blue paper wrappers, unlettered. Also printed in 'Men and Women,' 1855, vol. ii. pp. 171-189.

(8.)

[The Statue and the Bust: 1855.]

The | Statue and the Bust. | By | Robert
Browning. | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover
Street. | 1855.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. 1-22, consisting of: Half-title (with imprint on the centre of the reverse: "London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars") pp. 3-4; and Text pp. 5-22. There are headlines throughout.

Issued in dark-blue paper wrappers, unlettered. Also printed in 'Men and Women,' 1855, vol. i. pp. 156-172.

(9.)

[Men and Women: 1855.]

Men and Women. | By | Robert Browning. |
In Two Volumes. | Vol. i. [Vol. ii.] | London:
| Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly. | 1855.

Collation [Vol. i.]—Foolscap octavo, pp. iv+260, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with imprint—"London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—in centre of reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-260. There are headlines

throughout. The imprint—"Bradbury and Evans Printers, Whitefriars"—is repeated at foot of last page.

Issued in light-green cloth boards, lettered in gilt across the back: "Men | and | Women. | Robert Browning. | Vol. i. [Vol. ii.] | Chapman and Hall." The published price was twelve shillings.

Contents.

	Page		Page
Love among the Ruins	1	My Star	122
A Lovers' Quarrel	7	Instans Tyrannus	123
Evelyn Hope	19	A Pretty Woman	128
Up at a Villa—down in the City. (As Distinguished by an Italian Person of Quality.)	23	"Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came"	134
A Woman's Last Word	31	Respectability	149
Fra Lippo Lippi	35	A Light Woman	151
A Toccata of Galluppi's	56	The Statue and the Bust	156
By the Fireside	63	Life in a Life	173
Any Wife to Any Husband	81	Love in a Love	175
An Epistle containing the Strange Medical Experience of Karshish, the Arab Physician	90	How it strikes a Con- temporary	177
Mesmerism	107	The Last Ride Together	184
A Serenade at the Villa	117	The Patriot—An old Story	191
		Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha	194
		Bishop Blougram's Apology	205
		Memorabilia	259

Collation [Vol. ii.]—Foolscap octavo, pp. iv+242, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with imprint—"London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—in centre of reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-242. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—is in centre of blank leaf of last page.

Contents.

	Page		Page
Andrea del Sarto. (Called "The Faultless Painter")	1	tend an Annual Christian Sermon (in Rome)	158
Before	15	The Guardian-Angel:	167
After	19	A Picture at Fano	171
In Three Days	21	Cleon	180
In a Year	24	The Twins	193
Old Pictures in Florence	30	Popularity	198
In a Balcony.—First Part	49	The Heretic's Tragedy. A Middle-Age Interlude	206
In a Balcony.—Second Part	70	Two in the Campagna	210
In a Balcony.—Third Part	88	A Grammarian's Funeral	218
Saul	111	One Way of Love	220
"De Gustibus"	147	Another Way of Love	220
Women and Roses	150	Transcendentalism: A Poem in Twelve Books	223
Protus	154	Misconceptions	227
Holy-Cross Day. (On which the Jews were forced to at-		One Word More. To E. B. B.	229

'Men and Women' was never reprinted separately. The Poems were incorporated in the collected edition. With the exception of 'In a Balcony' they were distributed under the respective headings of "Dramatic Lyrics," "Dramatic Romances," and "Men and Women." It is to be noted that the three divisions into which 'In a Balcony' was originally broken disappeared in this edition, where it was reprinted as a one-act drama.

(10.)

[Gold Hair: 1864.]

Gold Hair: | A Legend of Pornic. | By |
Robert Browning. | 1864.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. 1-15, consisting of: Half-title (with blank reverse) pp. 1-2; Title-page, as above (with imprint—"London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street and Charing Cross"—at foot of the reverse), pp. 3-4; and Text pp. 5-15. There are headlines throughout. The imprint is repeated at the foot of the last page.

Issued in paper wrappers, unlettered, of various colours, for private circulation only. Printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. xiii., 1864, pp. 596-599. Reprinted in 'Dramatis Personae,' 1864, pp. 27, as one poem of twenty-seven stanzas.

(11.)

[Dramatis Personae: 1864.]

Dramatis Personae. | By | Robert Browning.
London: | Chapman and Hall, 193 Piccadilly.
| 1864.

Collation:—Crown octavo, pp. vi+250, consisting of: Half-title (with blank reverse) pp. i-ii; Title-page, as above (with imprint—"London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street and Charing

Cross"—at foot of the reverse), pp. iii-iv; Contents pp. v-vi; and Text pp. 1-250. Each of the eighteen poems is preceded by a fly-title (with blank reverse). There are headlines throughout. The imprint is repeated at the foot of the last page—"London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street and Charing Cross."

Issued in 1864, in cloth boards of a reddish-brown colour, lettered in gilt across the back: "Dramatis Personæ | Robert Browning." The published price was seven shillings.

Contents.	
Page	Page
James Lee ... 3	bos; or, Natural
Gold Hair: A Legend ... 27	Theology in the
of Pornic ... 37	Island ... 123
The Worst of it ... 37	Confessions ... 139
Dis Aliter Visum; or,	May and Death ... 145
Le Byron de nos	Prospect ... 147
jours ... 47	Youth and Art ... 153
Too Late ... 57	A Face ... 161
Abt Vogler ... 67	A Likeness ... 165
Rabbi Ben Ezra ... 77	Mr. Sludge, "The
A Death in the De-	Medium ... 171
sert ... 91	Apparent Failure ... 239
Caliban upon Sete-	Epilogue ... 245

[Second Edition.]

The Second Edition of 'Dramatis Personæ' was also issued in 1864. The poems were afterwards incorporated in the collected edition of 1868, when a few changes were made in the text. For instance, in the fifteenth section of 'A Death in the Desert,' after the line "Is not His love at issue still with sin," there follows in the first edition the line "Closed with and cast and conquered, crucified." This line is omitted altogether in the 1868 edition.

(12.)

[The Ring and the Book: 1868.]

The Ring and the Book. | By | Robert Browning. | M.A., | Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. | In Four Volumes. | Vol. I. [Vol. II., &c.] | Smith, Elder and Co., London. | 1868. | [The Right of Translation is reserved.]

Collation [vol. i.]:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 246, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents (with blank reverse) pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-246. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London | Printed by Smith, Elder, and Co., | Old Bailey, E.C."—is in the centre of last page.

Contents.	
Page	Page
I. The Ring and the Book ... 1	III. The other Half Rome ... 157
II. Half Rome ... 75	

Collation [vol. ii.]:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 252, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents (with blank reverse) pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-252. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London | Printed by Smith, Elder, and Co., | Old Bailey, E.C."—is in the centre of last page.

Contents.	
Page	Page
IV. Tertium Quid ... 1	VI. Giuseppe Capon-
V. Count Guido Franceschini ... 73	sacchi ... 161

Collation [vol. iii.]:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 250, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents (with blank reverse) pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-250. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London | Printed by Smith, Elder, and Co., | Old Bailey, E.C."—is in the centre of last page.

Contents.	
Page	Page
VII. Pompilia ... 1	IX. Juris Doctor Johannes - Bap-
VIII. Dominus Hyacinthus de Archangelis, Pauperum Procurator ... 90	tista Bottinius Fisci et Rev. Cam. Apostol. Advocatus ... 175

Collation [vol. iv.]:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 236, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Contents (with blank reverse) pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-236. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London | Printed by Smith, Elder, and Co., | Old Bailey, E.C."—is in the centre of last page.

Contents.	
Page	Page
X. The Pope ... 1	XII. The Book and the Ring ... 197
XI. Guido ... 93	

Issued in dark-green cloth boards, bevelled, lettered in gilt across the back: "The Ring and the Book | Robert Browning | Vol. I. [Vol. II., &c.] | Smith, Elder & Co." The published price was seven shillings and sixpence each volume.

The volumes were published separately:—Vol. i. in November, 1868; vol. ii. in December, 1868; vol. iii. in January, 1869; vol. iv. in February, 1869. A Second Edition was issued in brown cloth boards.

(13.)

[Balaustion's Adventure: 1871.]

Balaustion's Adventure. | Including | a Transcript from Euripides. | By | Robert Browning. | London: | Smith, Elder and Co., 15 Waterloo Place. | 1871. | The Right of Translation is reserved.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 170, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Dedication *To the Countess Comper* (with quotation from Mrs. Browning's 'Wine of Cyprus' upon the reverse) pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-170. The headline is *Balaustion's Adventure* throughout, upon both sides of the page. At the close of the book is an unnumbered leaf, with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s imprint upon its recto.

Issued in cloth boards, bevelled, of a reddish-brown colour, lettered in gilt across the back: "Balaustion's | Adventure | By | Robert | Browning | | Smith | Elder & Co." The published price was five shillings.

This book is now in the Third Edition. No variations occur in the text.

(14.)

[Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau: 1871.]

Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau. | Saviour of Society. | By | Robert Browning. | Smith, Elder and Co., London. | 1871. | The Right of Translation is reserved.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. iv + 148, consisting of: Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. i-ii; Motto (with blank reverse) iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-148. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"London: Printed by Smith, Elder & Co., Old Bailey, E.C."—is at foot of last page.

Issued in dark-blue bevelled cloth boards, lettered in gilt across the back: "Prince | Hohenstiel- | Schwangau | By | Robert | Browning | London | Smith, Elder & Co." The published price was five shillings.

THOMAS J. WISE.

DR. JOHNSON AND WALTON'S 'ANGLER.'

St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, Aug. 23, 1894.

It is well known that Dr. Johnson was a great admirer of Walton and his writings. Moses Browne, in the preface to his edition of Walton's 'Angler,' says he undertook it "at the invitation of a very ingenious and learned friend (Mr. Samuel Johnson), who mentioned to me, I remember, in that Conversation his Design to write the Life of Walton. I wish he had performed it." And so do we all. Boswell tells us that Johnson "talked of Isaac Walton's 'Lives,' which was one of his most favourite books. Dr. Donne's Life, he said, was the most perfect of them."

By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Spencer Smith I was recently shown another and characteristic proof of Johnson's liking for Walton. Mr. Smith has an old copy of the 'Angler' (a fourth Hawkins) which belonged once to Capt. Daniel Astle, 46th Regiment, who wrote in it these words:—

"This Book was recommended to me by Doctor Samuel Johnson, author of the Rambler, &c. At the same time he observed that

It is a mighty pretty Book!
It is a mighty pretty Book!"

Capt. Astle appears to have used his copy of 'The Compleat Angler' as a family birth register. Here is one quotation from his entries: "Dorothy Anne Astle, the Third Daughter of Daniel and Jane, was born at Uttoxeter, in the County of Stafford, the day of June, 1773, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon."

R. B. MARSTON.

Literary Gossip.

MR. KIPLING's new volume of 'Ballads' is now postponed till next year.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD's new novel will appear in serial form in the *Century Magazine*.

WE understand that Mr. W. H. Pollock has some idea of forming a syndicate with

a view to starting a paper on entirely new lines. He has been promised, in the event of his doing so, a most influential and distinguished following.

MUCH sympathy is felt with Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, who, at the moment at which she was settling down at Farnhurst the other day, was summoned to America by the tidings of her son's illness. It may be remembered that some years ago she was called away in a similar manner by the illness of a son which terminated fatally.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN will contribute his impressions of Ireland and its people to the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the somewhat striking title of 'That Damnable Country.' The sporting experiences which Sir Edward Braddon, the Premier of Tasmania, has been contributing to *Blackwood* will be brought to a close in this number by his adventures in Oudh and the Nepal Terai. Sir Edward's articles will be republished under the title of 'Thirty Years of Shikar.' The political interest now directed towards the French and Italian rivalry in East Africa will make the account of a journey through North Somaliland and the Galla country to Harar, which Mr. Walter Harris contributes, extremely opportune. The Abyssinian outposts endeavoured in vain to interrupt Mr. Harris's expedition, and he had the rare privilege of witnessing the ceremonies observed at the instalment of a Somali king. The same number will contain an article on rod-fishing in the deep sea by Mr. John Bickerdyke, author of the recently published sporting novel 'A Banished Beauty.'

'THE MANXMAN,' in one volume, has been an unusual success. A first edition of 20,000 copies ran low in a fortnight, and a second edition, marked twenty-first to twenty-fifth thousand, is now in hand.

A VOLUME is shortly to be issued by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden, to which somewhat unusual interest attaches. It consists of stories by Mr. George Meredith, which, though issued some years ago in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, have curiously enough never since been collected in volume form, and concerning which Mr. Barrie wrote a very interesting paper 'The Lost Stories of Mr. George Meredith.' The volume will consist of three novelettes—'The Tale of Chloe' (which will give the book its title), 'The House on the Beach,' and 'The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper'—and will be uniform with Mr. Meredith's 'The Tragic Comedians,' which is also published by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden. It will be ready almost immediately.

MRS. STEEL, it is said, is going to India in search of fresh material for fiction.

MRS. FREDERIC HARRISON has written an article for the next number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It discusses the burning question of ladies' cigarettes, and is called 'Smoke.'

IN our issue of Saturday last Mr. Silva White's name was erroneously mentioned as executor to the late Sir Samuel Baker.

MESSRS. OSGOOD, McILVAINE & Co. will publish next April, simultaneously with the French edition, the forthcoming 'Memoirs of Barras' (Paris, Hachette). The work will include portraits, illustrations, and autographs.

THE same firm are about to publish next month, in the orthodox three volumes, Mr. G. du Maurier's 'Trilby,' and a new novel by Mrs. Russell Barrington, entitled 'Helen's Ordeal.'

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish in October, under the title 'Lizerunt, and other Tales of Mean Streets,' a collection of stories and studies of East-End life, by Mr. Arthur Morrison.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for early publication a work entitled 'The Power of the Will,' by Mr. H. R. Sharman.

THE Rev. W. J. Stavert has set a good example to parish clergymen by preparing for the press a copy of 'The Register of St. Mary's Chapel at Conistone, in the Parish of Burnsall, 1567-1812.'

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish in October, under the title of 'Round the Red Lamp,' a volume of stories of medical life by Dr. Conan Doyle; and early next month a cheap edition, in one volume, of Mr. Stanley Weyman's historical romance 'Under the Red Robe.'

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE & Co. are preparing for October a new one-volume edition of Miss Sarah Doudney's story 'A Romance of Lincoln's Inn.'

THE death is reported of M. Jean Fleury, the father of the well-known writer Madame Henry Gréville, aged seventy-eight years. He was a collaborateur of Victor Considérant in the management of *La Démocratie pacifique*, with which paper we noticed Lecoq de Lisle's connexion last week.

PROF. P. DEUSSEN, of Kiel, will shortly issue a work entitled 'Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Religion,' in two volumes. The first volume will be devoted to East Asiatic philosophy; the second will treat of West Asiatic and European philosophy down to our own times. The work will be published by Brockhaus of Leipzig.

A CORRESPONDENT in Zwickau writes to the *Munich Neueste Nachrichten*:-

"Our Rathsschulbibliothek contains the general index to the whole of the poetical productions of Hans Sachs, written by his own hand. The same library also contains six of the eighteen folio volumes in which Sachs himself collected his spoken (not sung) poems."

Of the remaining volumes of this collection six seem to be entirely lost. The remaining six are preserved at Dresden, Berlin, Leipzig, and other places. "Nuremberg itself, the birthplace of Master Hans Sachs," says the writer, "does not possess a single literary specimen of his works."

THE Turkish Ministry of Agriculture has in hand a series of reports on the resources of the empire, which will be illustrated by maps showing the extent of each product. The first maps relate to Angora, Broussa, and Ismid.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Report of the Thames Conservators for 1893 (1d.); Universities (Scotland) Act, 1893, Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh (1d. each); Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1893, Part A (1s. 3d.); and Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Siam (2s. 5d.).

SCIENCE

TWO BOOKS OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY.

Madoc: an Essay on the Discovery of America by Madoc Ap Owen Gwynedd in the Twelfth Century. By T. Stephens. Edited by Llywarch Reynolds. (Longmans & Co.)
The Journal of Christopher Columbus (during his First Voyage 1492-93), and Documents relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real. Translated with Notes and an Introduction by C. R. Markham. (Hakluyt Society.)

LIKE the Zeno story, the myth of Madoc's discovery of America is not now received by any historian of repute in England or elsewhere out of Wales. Its post-Columbian origin is as follows. Humphrey Llwyd, a native of Denbigh, who took his M.A. at Oxford in 1551, wrote an historical work in 1559, which he left in MS. and unfinished. A copy being in the hands of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Marches, it was, at his solicitation, extended, edited, and published by Dr. David Powel in 1584, under the title of the 'Historie of Cambria.' It will be observed that Llwyd's work was written in 1559, one year later than the publication of the Zeno narrative by F. Marcolini, and this, to say the least, is curious, if not suspicious. Llwyd's own words are:-

"Madoc another of Owen Gwyneth his sonnes left the land in contention betwixt his brethren, and prepared certaine ships with men and munition, and sought adventures by seas, sailing West, and leaving the coast of Ireland so far north, that he came to a land unknown, where he saw manie strange things."

Llwyd here adds:-

"This land must needs be.....some part of Nova Hispania or Florida. Whereupon it is manifest, that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vespasius [sic] lead anie Spaniards thither."

Llwyd's editor, Dr. Powel, thought somewhat differently, and added the following note:-

"This Madoc arriuing in that Western countrie, vnto the which he came, in the yere 1170, left most of his people there; and returning backe for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and friends.....went thither againe with ten sailles, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land, whereunto he came, was some part of Mexico: the causes which make me to thinke so be these. 1. The common report of the inhabitants of that countrie, which affirm that their rulers descended from a strange nation, that came thither from a farre countrie.2. The Brytish words and names of places, used in that countrie even to this daie, doo argue the same.....the Cape of Bryton.....the white rock of Pengwyn.....which be all Brytish or Welsh words, doo manifestlie show that it was that countrie which Madoc and his people inhabited."

Alas for Dr. Powel's reference to Gutyn Owen! No note to this effect is to be found in any of his writings, neither in his MS. chronicle usually cited as the 'Book of Basingwerk,' nor in any of his poems called 'Cywyddau,' or 'Books of Pedigrees.' Moreover, as Gutyn Owen was a bard and herald of note in the reign of Henry VII., his testimony, being post-Columbian, or at least contemporary with Columbus, would in con-

sequence be valueless as evidence. It has generally been assumed that the Madoc story was first made known to English readers in Powel's work of 1584. It was, however, first mentioned in 'A true Report of the late discoveries . . . of the New Found Landes by Sir Humfrey Gilbert, Knight,' published by [Sir] G[eorge] P[eckham] in 1583. It was from this work that Powel copied his date of 1170 for Madoc's discovery; but it was as easily to be determined from the account of the wars of the sons of Owen Gwynedd as given in the text of Llwyd. Of Powel's two causes or reasons which made him think that Madoc's landfall was some part of Mexico, the first, also like Llwyd's, was avowedly derived from "Francis Loues" (cf. Powel, p. 228). "Loues" was no other than Francisco Lopez de Gomara's "Conquest of the West Indies now called new Spayne." Translated by T[homas] N[icholas], 1578" (cf. pp. 37 and 173). This was the text used both by Llwyd and Powel, Mr. T. Stephens's bibliographical references to the fifth edition of Irving's 'Conquest of Mexico' being entirely erroneous and wide of the mark. Powel's second cause, "the Brytish words and names of places used in that countrie"—such as Gwrande, the Cape of Bryton, the white rock of Pengwyn—was also avowedly derived from David Ingram's 'Relation' made in 1582 (orig. MS. Sloane, 1447) and Peckham's 'True Report' of 1583 above mentioned. Here the unfortunate believer in Madoc's discovery is confronted by the awkward fact that while Powel used Ingram's arguments in support of his Mexican theory, Sir G. Peckham—as a company promoter of the period—used the very same arguments to prove that Madoc discovered Newfoundland, hence his allusion to Cape Bryton. Unfortunately for Peckham's argument, Cape Breton received its name not from Welshmen, but a colony of Armorican Bretons about the year 1504.

In his first edition Hakluyt, for political reasons, pointed out Florida and also Virginia as the probable seat of the descendants of Madoc, otherwise his account is a mere repetition of Llwyd's and Powel's. In this edition Hakluyt also printed an abridgement of Ingram's 'Relation,' but in his second edition of 1599-1600 he very wisely omitted it. It is almost needless to add that the various attempts to read Madoc's discovery of America, as propounded by Llwyd and Powel, into the earlier bardic poems of Cynddelw, Llywarch ab Llywelyn, Gwalchmai, and Meredydd ab Rhys, as given in the Iolo MSS., have only ended in disaster and confusion for all who have essayed the task, as a glance at cap. i. sect. i. of Mr. Stephens's work will prove. Although this myth is no longer believed in by any scholar of repute out of Wales, the majority of Cambrian writers still continue to affirm that Madoc discovered the land of the Far West; and if not, that there are Welsh Indians on the Missouri. Alas for their credulity! the *fons et origo* of this second myth is also to be traced to the now altogether discredited 'Relation' of Ingram, the simple-minded sailor, and a native of Barking, in Essex. He affirmed before Sir F. Walsingham and Sir G.

Pockham that "there is also another kind of Fowle in that country.....they have white heads, and therefore the countrymen call them Penguins (which seemeth to be a Welsh name), and they have also in use divers other Welsh words, a matter worthy of noting" (Hakluyt, 1589, p. 560). Passing over the hoaxes that have been perpetrated and imposed upon the Welsh Indophilists as noted by Mr. Stephens (p. 123), we turn to Mr. Catlin's 'Letters and Notes on the North-American Indians,' 1841, for many years the mainstay of the believer in his Mandans, otherwise Madogwys or Welsh Indians. This work, however, received proper criticism at the hands of a true Welshman, Mr. Arthur James Jones, in his 'Philological Proofs,' &c., 1843 (p. 165). The imaginative tendency of the Welshman upon the last question is proved by a letter that appeared in the *Great* eighty-seven years ago. It was communicated by a gentleman residing at Plas y Brain, in Anglesey. "Here," says he, "is a bit of a letter that came from Philadelphia from the brother of a neighbour of mine," and referred to the well-known expedition of Capt. Lewis and Clark to the source of the Mississippi river. "Inform," says the Philadelphian, "William Jones of Pont Don, that I intend to send him the history of the men who have been with the Welsh Indians at the farthest end of the Missouri. They [the Welsh Indians] live at the farthest ends of the river which they [Lewis and Clark] followed for four thousand miles from the Mississippi." The editors of the *Great* appended the following remark: "The travellers referred to went by order and at the cost of the government, and the whole history, when it is published, may be implicitly relied on." The remark was just, but the expectation implied therein was destined to be disappointed. Upon referring to the original Philadelphia edition of 1814, as also to the reprint of it with copious explanatory, geographical, and scientific notes, compared with the original field-notes of the expedition, recently edited by Prof. Elliott Coues, we learn that Capt. Lewis and Clark, though instructed to make inquiries, failed to find any trace of the Welsh Indians. We may, therefore, fairly conclude with Mr. T. Stephens and his editor, "that there are not, and never were, any Welsh Indians."

This denial, however, does not necessarily imply a rejection of the Madoc story in the simpler form in which it is given by H. Llwyd—excluding, of course, his "must needs be" reference to Nova Hispania or Florida. Like the nucleus of the Zeno story, the theatre of Madoc's adventures was more circumscribed than our wider knowledge would at first sight suggest. If we are to be guided by the still simpler forms of the bardic poems, it is evident that Madoc never sailed beyond the Irish seas.

As Mr. Stephens points out, "Although it is an indisputable fact that Welshmen have, and ought to have, an honourable place in the annals of the United States of America," the widespread belief among the natives of the Principality in the Madoc story has done more to damage their credit as a literary people than any other incident in their history as a nation. In their ancient

history, literature, and language they have honours enough that are really their own without filching the glories or tarnishing the renown of Christopher Columbus.

The able manner in which Mr. L. Reynolds has edited these literary remains of Mr. T. Stephens is worthy of the highest commendation, as is also his interesting preface, in which he narrates the curious reception Mr. Stephens's able essay received at the hands of the committee of the Llangollen Eisteddfod in September, 1858.

As an addition to the "Festschriften" prepared by more than one of the continental geographical societies, the volume issued by the Council of the Hakluyt Society may be welcomed with pleasure. The text does not require a lengthy notice at our hands, as it is already known to students of Columbiana in S. Kettel's 'Personal Narrative' of 1827; the real interest attaches to the introduction and notes by the editor.

In more than one passage the editor holds that on the Cabot map of 1544 the Isle of St. John (I. de S. Juan) is in the position of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is somewhat misleading, if not incorrect. Mr. Markham can hardly have forgotten that Cabot's S. Juan was always known as St. John until 1799, when it was named Prince Edward Island. The Magdalen Islands are indicated (but not named) on the Cabot map to the north-east of the I. de S. Juan. The editor also writes respecting this map, that "from Cape Breton a coast line is made to run west and south, resembling that shown as discovered by the English on the map of Juan de la Cosa in 1500. But the names along the coast do not agree with those on the map of Juan de la Cosa" (p. xxxiii). Quite so; but here, unfortunately, Mr. Markham follows in the wake of Dr. Kohl and Mr. Harris. Humboldt, with far truer insight, saw not the coast of Nova Scotia, but the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the said gulf being the true "mar descubierta por inglis," this inscription with the flags being the only allusions to the Cabot voyages to be found upon the Cosa map.

It remains to notice one or two points of interest in the journal of Columbus. Writing of his landfall, Columbus says, "This island (Guanahani) is in a line east and west from the island of Hierro in the Canaries" (p. 39). As Hierro is in 27° 45' N. lat., and as the south-east point of Guanahani (Watling's Island) is in 23° 56' N. lat.—not south, as stated by Mr. Markham (p. 36)—it appears to us that this is the initial error which, with an allowance for its increased ratio, accounts for the extraordinary high latitudes assigned to the discoveries of Columbus and his followers on all the early sixteenth century maps, beginning with that of Juan de la Cosa.

On September 13th, 1492, Columbus observed on his way to the New World that "the needles turned half a point to north-west," having crossed the line of no variation, which would be about the longitude of Flores in the Azores. It is worthy of note that the line of no variation of to-day coincides with the longitude (74° 26' W.) of Watling's Island, the generally accepted landfall.

We agree with Mr. Markham that the correct rendering of the original Spanish of the journal of September 25th, 1492, "Segun parecia tenia pintadas el Almirante ciertas islas," is, "in which the Admiral had a chart with certain islands depicted on it." It therefore follows that the chart was by Paulo Toscanelli, the Florentine astronomer, and not by Columbus, as suggested by Mr. Harris ('Discovery of North America,' p. 401). On October 15th, 1492, Columbus, while working his ships from Conception (Rum Kay) to Ferdinanda (Long Island), was overtaken by a native of Guanahani alone in a canoe. Quite a modern flavour is found in the story in that we are informed that Columbus took the native on board, and "ordered him to be given to eat bread and treacle, and also drink" (p. 45). We wonder if Mr. Markham's mention of the great map of Ortelius of 1570 (p. liii) is a *lapsus pennæ* for the great map of Mercator of 1569. Mr. Markham's views of the now famous Cantino map have been already dealt with in these columns (November 5th, 1892, p. 624). We would, however, add that the latest views of the mysterious N.W. corner of the map held, we believe, by Mr. Winsor and Dr. Sophus Ruge are that it is intended to represent a portion of Asia. If this is intended for the Asia of Columbus, it comes perilously near the "Cuba" theory contended for by Brevoort, Stevens, and the writer of this notice. The publication of this volume is a welcome return to earlier traditions of the Hakluyt Society so worthily upheld by its able president, the editor.

British Locomotives. By C. J. Bowen Cooke. (Whittaker & Co.)—The rapid and cheap means of communication on land afforded by railways, which has exercised such an enormous influence on the progress of nations and the development of commerce within the last seventy years, is due to the locomotive; for the projecting iron rail which so greatly reduces the friction of traction was invented in the last century. The locomotive, accordingly, possesses a very special interest; and though much has been written on the subject, any book which serves to make it more familiar to the public is naturally welcome. The object of the author has been, by simple descriptions and diagrams, to render the details of the construction and working of modern locomotives intelligible to persons devoid of technical training, and yet desirous of understanding the principles of the locomotive. Moreover he hopes that, by the introduction of technical details in some of the chapters, the book will be useful to men engaged in the working of railways, and that the historical chapters, and those on modern engines with their illustrations, will appeal to a larger class of persons who desire further information on the subject, without being troubled with constructive details. The first two chapters are historical, and trace the gradual development of the locomotive, from Cagnot's land-carriage in 1769, through the celebrated trial at Rainhill on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1829, when George Stephenson's engine, the Rocket, gained the prize, up to the principal improvements in locomotives previous to 1860, when the main features of the present locomotives had already been introduced. Locomotives since that period have increased considerably in weight, size, and power; and improvements have been made in design, details, and workmanship; but, with the exception of the compound locomotive, no novel principles of importance have been brought into use. The principal parts of an engine are successively described in a series of

chapters; and the steps by which the several parts are put together in the erecting shop are then explained in detail. The various classes of engines are next defined, and their relative advantages stated; after which their indispensable adjuncts, tenders and brakes, are brought under consideration. Continuous brakes, readily applied to the whole of a train, constitute a most important factor in the safety of railway travelling; and Mr. Cooke points out that two brakes only—the Westinghouse compressed-air brake and the automatic vacuum brake—comply with the conditions requisite to ensure the instantaneous control of the whole or any part of a train. Two chapters on modern locomotives, and a chapter on the compound locomotive, with profuse illustrations of the various types of engines of different railway companies, and a detailed explanatory diagram, bring the subject down to the present time. A high rate of speed was attained in the comparatively early days of the locomotive; and the improvements of modern times have been directed, not to increasing the maximum speed, but to making locomotives able to draw heavier trains up steeper inclines, and to accomplish long runs at a good average speed. This has necessitated much heavier engines to increase the tractive force, which has involved the laying down of heavier rails, and in many cases the building of stronger bridges; whilst the considerably increased wear of the rails, by heavier loads, more frequent trains, and the great friction resulting from the use of continuous brakes, has been compensated for by the substitution of steel rails for iron. About forty years ago the Great Western, with its broad gauge, easy gradients, powerful engines, and speed of a mile per minute, was considered the perfection of travelling in ease of running; and it is interesting to note that Mr. Cooke considers that if the requirements of the present day, as to speed and power, could have been foreseen in 1847, it is possible that the broad gauge of seven feet would have been preferred for the standard gauge. Ample examples are available of the capabilities of the modern locomotive. For instance, a 6½-foot coupled express passenger engine took the Scotch express in 1888 over the 90 miles between Preston and Carlisle in 90 minutes, in spite of having to ascend a gradient of 1 in 75 between Tebay and Shap Summit, on its route; whilst recently a Great Northern engine with single driving-wheels conveyed an express train from Manchester, for a distance of 12 miles, at the rate of 77 miles an hour. In January, 1893, a 7-foot compound engine took the Scotch express from Crewe to Euston at an average speed of 52·9 miles an hour, travelling for over 10 miles at 70 miles an hour, and for 2½ miles, along another portion of the route, at 71·2 miles an hour; and the same engine, on another trip, ran at 87½ miles an hour for 4½ miles. The feat of the "Charles Dickens" engine, in running a million miles, between Manchester and Euston, in 9 years, 219 days, illustrates the enduring qualities of modern locomotives. A compound engine having high and low pressure cylinders, so as more thoroughly to utilize the steam, possesses an important advantage over the simple engine, with only high-pressure cylinders, in performing the same amount of work with a smaller consumption of coal, amounting in some comparative trials in 1888 to 14½ per cent. in favour of the compound engine. High speeds involve a considerable increase in cost; for it appears from the results of comparative trials recorded in the chapter on the consumption of fuel, that a locomotive drawing a train from Crewe to Wolverton at 24 miles an hour consumed only 21·3 lb. of coal per mile; whereas, when drawing a train of nearly the same weight over the same route at 45·6 miles an hour, the consumption of coal amounted to 57·6 lb. per mile. The substitution of petroleum for coal as a fuel for locomotives has been recently tried

with success; and it is likely to be stimulated by any rise in the price of coal. It possesses the advantages of about double the heating capacity of coal for the same weight, easy control of the fire, cleanliness, and reduction of wear and tear in the fire-box and tubes. The author advocates the use of oil and coal together in about equal weights, thereby obviating certain objections to the use of oil alone, which enable the weight of fuel consumed to be reduced by one-third. The two final chapters, on the duties of engine-drivers and firemen, may prove interesting to many persons who would feel disposed to skip the more technical parts of the book, as affording an insight into the training, duties, and capabilities of a class of men to whom the safety of the travelling public is continually confided. The casual reader will probably look through the first two and last two chapters with more or less interest, and dip into the chapters on modern locomotives; and he will gather some information as to the variety in the types of engines from the seventy illustrations of locomotives supplied in the book. The reader, however, seeking for information, will find ample material in these clearly written and beautifully illustrated pages to make him fully comprehend the construction, working, and capabilities of the locomotives of the present day, which, besides being an unspeakable boon to civilized nations, are the pioneers of civilization and commerce in the undeveloped regions of the world.

CHEMICAL NOTES.

A COMMUNICATION of very great interest was made to the Chemical Section of the British Association by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay. It has been already mentioned in these notes that Lord Rayleigh had found that what was supposed to be pure nitrogen prepared from the atmosphere had a decidedly higher density than that obtained from chemical compounds. This abnormality now finds its explanation in the fact that the atmosphere contains a gas which, being even more inert than nitrogen, was left in admixture with the latter by the methods used for obtaining that gas from air. The isolation of the new gas was effected by two methods. (a) The air was mixed with excess of oxygen and submitted to the action of electric sparks in presence of an alkali, whereby the nitrogen was oxidized to nitric acid and absorbed; when no more contraction occurred, the excess of oxygen was removed by pyrogallol. (b) Air from which oxygen had been removed by the usual methods was passed over heated magnesium, which combines with and removes the nitrogen, forming with it a magnesium nitride. By the latter method a gas was finally obtained having a density of 19·09. It appears to be present to the extent of about 0·8 per cent. in the atmosphere. No liquefaction occurs on compressing this gas at ordinary temperatures. The communication was only an informal one, and the authors at present decline to express any opinion as to the nature of the gas, that is, as to whether or no it is a new element.

Girard finds that the white crystals which are often noticed to be formed when wood charcoal is heated with sulphuric acid, for the purpose of making sulphur dioxide, consist of pyromellitic acid. Mellitic acid occurs in nature in the curious mineral *mellite*, or honey-stone, which is aluminium mellitate, and this acid when heated yields pyromellitic anhydride. It is probable that when charcoal is heated with sulphuric acid, mellitic acid is first formed, and this, by the further action of sulphuric acid on it, yields pyromellitic acid. If the charcoal be first calcined at a high temperature no pyromellitic acid is formed; on the other hand, wood and cellulose yield relatively large quantities.

A method of obtaining fluorine by a purely chemical action has been discovered by Dr.

Brauner, of Prague. He first obtained a potassium fluoplumbate with the formula $3KF, HF, PbF_4$; this on heating to $250^\circ C.$ parts with its hydrofluoric acid, and if then heated in a platinum tube to a higher temperature, but below redness, it gives off free fluorine, agreeing in its odour and its reactions with Moissan's gas.

Before the Chemical Society of London the following papers, among others, have been read: Prof. A. Smithells 'On the Structure and Chemistry of the Cyanogen Flame.' This was illustrated by several striking and pretty experiments. The inner cone of the flame, which has a peach-blossom tint, corresponds with the formation of carbon monoxide; the outer cone, which is deep blue to greenish grey, corresponds with the burning of this to carbon dioxide; the nitrogen of the cyanogen does not enter into any combination in the flame. Mr. H. Brereton Baker has investigated 'The Influence of Moisture on Chemical Action' in several cases. He shows conclusively that dry sulphur trioxide and dry lime do not combine, but the introduction of a trace of moisture brings about vivid incandescence. Pure dry lime does not decompose sal ammoniac, which can be sublimed from the mixture without evolving a trace of ammonia. Dry nitric oxide and dry oxygen give no brown fumes of nitric peroxide. Dry hydrogen and chlorine combine only slowly and partially when exposed to daylight for four days. This demonstration of the important influence of traces of moisture in bringing about chemical change is very valuable, and tends to confirm and advance the theory now held by many that in all cases of chemical change the presence of an electrolyte is necessary. Mr. A. S. Tutton has made a most elaborate and complete study of "the crystallography of the normal sulphates of potassium, rubidium, and cesium," and draws various conclusions from the differences in crystallographic properties found. He shows that these properties are "functions of the atomic weight of the metal which they [the salts] contain." Some of the conclusions must at present be regarded as speculative. Prof. James Dewar gave a 'Note on the Viscosity of Solids,' showing that some salts and compounds exposed to a pressure of sixty tons per square inch passed through a tube one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter in the form of wire, whilst others showed no viscosity. Mr. Adrian Brown, of Burton-on-Trent, contributed a paper 'On the Specific Character of the Fermentative Functions of Yeast Cells.' From a review of Pasteur's experiments, taken in conjunction with his own, he is unable to accept Pasteur's view as to the cause of the exhibition of fermentative functions of yeast cells, i.e., that it is a starvation phenomenon, brought about by want of oxygen during the life of the cells in a fermentable liquid; or briefly, that it is a phenomenon of "life without air." Pasteur in his experiments did not measure the total fermentative power of yeast, and into some of his observations a time factor entered. Mr. Brown concludes that "there is no *primæ facie* reason why the fermentation functions of yeast cells should not be exercised independently of the cells' environment, so far as the presence or absence of free oxygen is concerned; and nothing in Pasteur's experiments contradicts this."

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

MARS was formerly supposed to have a gross atmosphere, but its density (never really probable when the comparatively small mass of the planet, not much more than a tenth part of that of the earth, is taken into account) has been long since recognized to be but small, and Prof. Campbell's latest observations tend to deprive the planet of any atmosphere at all. It may be of interest to quote a passage in Prof. Newcomb's 'Popular Astronomy' (written in 1882), which runs thus:—

"A single look at Mars through a large telescope would convince most observers that these resemblances to our earth have a very small foundation in observation, the evidence being negative rather than positive. It must be said in their favour that if our earth were viewed at the distance at which we view Mars, and with the same optical power, it would present a similar telescopic aspect. But it is also possible that if the optical power of our telescopes were so increased that we could see Mars as from a distance of a thousand miles, the resemblances would all vanish as completely as they did in the case of the moon."

It almost looks now as if these words were prophetic.

Prof. Keeler, of the Allegheny Observatory, has an interesting paper in No. 3245 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* 'On the Magnesium Spectrum as an Index to the Temperature of the Stars.' Attention had been called by Prof. Scheiner to the opposite behaviour, under varying conditions of temperature, of two lines in the spectrum of magnesium, showing that these lines, taken together, give a means of estimating the approximate temperature of the absorptive atmospheres of the stars. The line λ 4482 is not found in the flame or arc spectrum of magnesium, but is very broad and strong in the spectrum of the spark with the Leyden jar; the line λ 4352, on the other hand, is either invisible or very faint in the spark spectrum, and strong in the spectrum of the electric arc. Now in stellar spectra similar differences in the relative intensity of these lines are found, and these may enable us to discriminate between the effects of temperature and pressure. Prof. Keeler's investigation respects particularly a triple line known as *b* in the spectrum of magnesium. The electric spark marks the limit of temperature which can at present be produced in the laboratory. Now it would seem that these lines are strong in the flame, arc, and spark spectrum of magnesium; they are strong (apparently somewhat stronger than the solar lines) in the stars α Orionis, Antares, and others of that type; they are of about solar strength in Capella and Arcturus, and weak in Sirius and α Lyrae; they fail altogether (at any rate on Prof. Keeler's photographs) in a Cygni (in which the line λ 4482 is conspicuous) and in Rigel. The conclusion drawn from this is that the temperature of certain stars, including the last two, exceeds that of the most powerful electric spark:—

"That Rigel should be one of these stars is somewhat surprising, considering the place which it probably occupies in the scale of development, but the reversal of the D_2 line in its spectrum seems to point to the same conclusion, and without further observation it cannot be said that the high temperature assigned to this star by the proposed method is a real difficulty."

Dr. J. G. Galle, of Breslau, has just published a very valuable catalogue of the elements of all the comets of which the orbits have been computed up to the present time—*Verzeichniss der Elemente der bisher berechneten Cometenbahnen* (Leipzig, Engelmann)—with historic notes and references to sources. It is on the plan of the list which appeared about nine years ago in the columns of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (vol. cxii.), but forms now a separate publication, revised, enlarged, and brought up to the end of 1893.

Before the Yerkes telescope is completed a project is on foot to deprive it of its proposed position as the largest in the world, by establishing one at Pittsburg, U.S., the object-glass of which is to be 50 inches in diameter, Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and H. Phipps, Jun., having offered to defray the greater part of the expenses, and Mr. Brashear undertaken to make the objective.

THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. LONGMAN announce: in their "Civil Engineering Series," 'Notes on Dock Construction,' by C. Colson; 'Calculations for Engineering Structures,' by T. Claxton Fidler; 'The

Student's Course of Civil Engineering,' by L. F. Vernon-Harcourt; 'Railway Construction,' by W. H. Mills; and 'Principles and Practice of Harbour Construction,' by W. Shield, —a new edition, in 2 vols., of 'Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes,' by the Rev. T. W. Webb, edited by the Rev. T. E. Espin, —'Jacquard Weaving and Designing,' by F. T. Bell, —'Heat,' by Linnaeus Cumming, —and in the "Outdoor World Series," 'Butterflies and Moths (British),' by W. Furneaux, illustrated.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers announce 'Chambers's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical, Statistical, Historical,' with pronunciation of the more difficult names of places, numerous etymologies, and information regarding the derivation of names.

Science Gossip.

MR. COOTE is about to publish his translation, from the contemporary Flemish, of 'The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6: being an Account and Journal by Albericus Vespuccius.' Mr. Coote has supplied a prologue and notes. Mr. B. F. Stevens is the publisher.

THE guide-book just published by the Sauerland Gebirgsverein gives an account of the "Altgermanisches Gräberfeld" recently discovered at Hesppecke, near Grevenbrück in the Sauerland. It appears that the dead, with scarcely any exceptions, were buried without coffins in the rocks, and then covered thickly with stones and a very little earth. Prof. Schaffhausen, of Bonn, who has examined the skeletons, has come to the conclusion that these graves belong, undoubtedly, to pre-Christian times.

FINE ARTS

A Memoir of Edward Calvert, Artist. By [Samuel] his Third Son. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)

WE are indebted to the publishers of this noble volume for what is, on the whole, the choicest and best of the art biographies produced in this country for many years. It has but two drawbacks—we cannot call them serious faults: the author, although intelligent and careful, is not an ideally correct writer of the English language, and the index, while nearly equal to the average, is not quite worthy of the occasion.

The history of the book is, like Edward Calvert's own, an unusual one. More than ten years ago Mr. George Richmond, in his reply to an inquiry from the present writer—who had been fascinated by certain drawings and pictures by Calvert—taxed his memory to supply data for an obituary notice which, on August 25th, 1883, was published in these columns. Apart from this, Calvert—who had not exhibited a picture since 1836, and had kept aloof in the interval—was nearly forgotten. Cases of artists of rare ability, who have sunk out of sight, remaining wilfully beyond the world's ken, were, and indeed still are, by no means rare. Within our own knowledge, two men of deserved distinction, whose names were once familiar, have altogether withdrawn from the studios, and though thirty years have passed since critics discussed their pictures, they still live, and if they paint, they paint to please themselves. It is true that Calvert, although the bosom friend of Palmer, Finch, and Richmond, an eminent member of the *entourage* of Blake, and much honoured in the Linnell

circle, never had a popular reputation. That a man of genius so pure and lofty lived aloof is not so remarkable as that Death placed the name of the idealist among those of the immortals, so that after his death in 1883 his fame began.

Ten years have enabled the public to answer the question, "Who was Calvert?" In due time the British Museum secured some capital specimens of his art, and the Luxembourg followed suit. British, French, and German publications have noticed him, and an illustrated magazine in the United States spread his fame on the other side of the Atlantic; the Royal Academy has formed a fine and representative collection of his works; and two minor London exhibitions have covered themselves with glory by doing the like on a smaller scale. In the end, Calvert, who lived at Hackney, and for years stood aloof from the friends of his youth, and died a recluse from society, has taken his seat among the best of the English professors of a high, subtle, and poetic form of art.

Edward Calvert was born at Appledore on September 20th, 1799, a circumstance of which he took advantage when boasting, as he was wont to do, that he was a man of the eighteenth century, the period of Sir Joshua and Gainsborough, whom he revered exceedingly, and he might have added Stothard, who was his real modern prototype in art. His father, Roland Calvert, seems to have been a man of culture as well as of taste, which are not always the same thing. To him the son owed that moderate but secure inheritance which often is a doubtful benefit. When he was baptized at two years old, the officiating clergyman bestowed upon him not a Bible, but Davidson's 'Virgil'! How much that gift affected the recipient one cannot say; but it is certain that, like Samuel Palmer, his dearest friend, Calvert prized Virgil as the third book in the world, the Bible and Shakespeare only preceding it; thus, perhaps, it came about that in the Blake period, as well as in that where Stothard's influence was felt, there is a Virgilian strain in all he did.

Edward Calvert's early passion for a sea life was promoted by the possession of a boat and excursions on the Fowey river, which, so to say, belongs to Lostwithiel, whither in due time the family removed. The place of his education was the old Grammar School at Bodmin. At fifteen the boy's fancy had the usual effect, and he was entered as a midshipman on board H.M.S. Chesapeake, from which he passed rapidly to other vessels; and on board of the Albion (seventy-four guns) he was present at the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, August 27th, 1816. The fact that a dear friend of his was killed by a cannon ball while standing at his side affected him far more than a slight wound he himself received. He remained in the navy on active service till 1820, when, much to his friends' regret, he determined to become an artist. "Classic landscape and the composition of figures" seem to have been the subjects which he first affected. He was, as is obvious in the earliest of his few remaining productions, profoundly inspired by Claude and Poussin. As few Claudes and Poussins were then to be found at Plymouth, where

he was settled at this time, he must have trained himself upon engravings after rather than upon pictures by those masters. This may account to some extent for Calvert's earlier works being more successful in respect to design and composition than as regards their coloration proper. Varley and Barret were, it is plain, much in his mind when he designed the highly characteristic and beautiful, but very juvenile drawing in water colours, which is engraved here as 'A Primitive City,' and is a sort of idyl of that golden age when young ladies, who never wore but one garment, bathed in close proximity to quaint aboriginal houses, or rode homewards from reaping on the tops of stupendous ox-carts while the full moon rose above the trees. If he had known Samuel Palmer at this time, which can hardly have been the case, we should have said, so close is the likeness between the painters' works at corresponding periods (Palmer was older than Calvert), that they studied Claude, Poussin, and nature in the same light and in the same mood.

Coming to London at the end of 1824 with a wife, Calvert became a student in the Academy's schools at Somerset House. Although it is true that the tyro's drawings mightily pleased Fuseli, it is clear that Calvert could not have owed so much as the biographer supposes to the Keeper, who died at Lady Guildford's, Putney Heath, in April, 1825. In the library of the Academy he first met Mr. Richmond, who was already a student of note, and then began a lifelong friendship. A Mr. Giles, a stockbroker of artistic tastes, whose acquaintance Calvert made through a business transaction, made Samuel Palmer's work known to him, and discoursed to him of "the divine Blake," who "had seen God, sir, and had talked with angels!" What Capel Court thought of this enthusiast we are not told.

It was in May, 1826 (here we have a date for our comfort), that Calvert and his comely young wife took the house, No. 17, Russell Street, Brixton, which is dear to the artist's admirers, because it was there all the best of his delightful and original idyls in black and white—those lovely dream-like designs of the Acready in which he walked with Palmer, Blake, and Linnell—were made and drawn upon the blocks. This was in 1827-9.

To the little house at Brixton came Blake, to his devotees' eyes seemingly clad in light, with Palmer, Richmond, and, we suppose, Linnell; and in turn Calvert visited the seer in that lodging on the second floor in Fountain Court which was a sort of Mecca to his worshippers, and, in company with Blake, went to see Palmer at his cottage at Shoreham, Kent, where he was present at some of those innocent revels which were celebrated by the "Ancients," as they called themselves.

"At Brixton, Samuel Palmer was a constant visitor, coming in for 'just two or three minutes,' and then, interested, or totally absorbed, stopping late; and finding himself so agreeably at home, he would sometimes stay a week or a fortnight at a time. These were the days of vision and of grace, when this handful of friends worked and studied, designing, etching, and engraving their poetic and religious inventions, more or less under the influence of Blake, who, to their imagination, was as an

altarpiece, set in the sanctuary of the Fountain Court window."

It was there, says the biographer, that the 'Songs of Innocence' was acclaimed and assimilated, and there, likewise, Blake's less coherent impersonations were discussed; there the 'Pastorals' of Ambrose Phillips, illustrated by Blake in 1820, "were to my father and others a source of poetic joy." It is true, as his son tells us, that Calvert sympathetically

"embraced the mediæval and fascinating spirituality of Blake, but always invested it with the beauty belonging to his own ideal. The warmth of his sentiment was genuine and unaffected, and the picturesque, serene and natural simplicity of classic association was ever active for expression, notwithstanding the wildness and transcendentalism of the Blake influence."

It is on account of this characteristic independence of Calvert's that we are not disposed to rate so highly as some have done the influence of Blake upon him, or on Palmer either. The light of Blake shone upon the pair, but they had light of their own and did not merely reflect his. Of course they were, technically speaking, much better artists than Blake, Palmer's resources being far the greatest. Our subject was not, as we are truly told, "transcendental"; his artistic fondness for the earth, and, we must add, for the super-sensuousness of feminine beauty, "was very pronounced." The last-named element pervaded every thought and form of art of his. With him it was impossible to see nature unidealized, and, accordingly,

"Edward Calvert seems to have lived in a benign atmosphere; he was not tortured with the struggles of pessimism, misunderstanding the wrongs and abuses of this world, which even to him were many. He felt that Nature and the scheme of human life were being perfected in full obedience to the laws of God. In his consciousness of this indwelling spirit of divine Love he perceived a vast and ordered system of redemption and development embracing what he considered the higher nature—the 'Gardens of Heaven' abounding with the higher life, the ideals and aspirations of men. He experienced a hopeful serenity in the belief that the soul will have the opportunity to finish in Heaven what has been faithfully begun on Earth. Modern feeling appears to be tending to this belief. Our poet Browning has said:—

Things learnt on Earth we shall practise in Heaven."

Blake, on the other hand, though a staunch believer whose life testified to his faith, was far less happy than any of his acolytes—less happy than the resourceful and combative Linnell, much less so than the day-dreaming and gentle Palmer, and still less so than Calvert. In fact, Blake declared that he was "sometimes being devoured by jackals and hyenas." As we are reminded here,

Rage, hunger, fury, furnaces—

In clouds of blood and ruin rolled—

filled the wrathful and minatory moods of his "burning and penetrating soul." Calvert never left Arcadia and the nymphs, his Oreads were not at all wild. On the other hand, Palmer had a sense of humour Blake never dreamt of and Calvert had not cultivated, although there is savour in Calvert's saying that the Shoreham region was a place which "looked as if the Devil had not yet found it out." As to that Kentish paradise Mr. Samuel Calvert—who, by the way,

was Palmer's godson—tells a story of Blake's peculiar second sight:—

"The following evening [there had been a ghost-hunting expedition which resulted in discovering a large snail as the working medium] William Blake was occupied at the table in the kitchen, or large room. Old Palmer [the *ci-devant* bookseller from Broad Street, Bloomsbury] was smoking his long pipe in the recess, and Calvert, as was his custom, sat with his back to the candles, reading. Young Samuel Palmer had taken his departure more than an hour before for some engagement in London, this time in the coach. Presently Blake, putting his hand to his forehead, said quietly, 'Palmer is coming, he is walking up the road.' 'Oh, Mr. Blake, he has gone to London; we saw him off in the coach.' Then, after a while, 'He is coming through the wicket—there!' pointing to the closed door. And surely, in another minute, Samuel Palmer raised the latch, and came in among them."

We are not sure this anecdote is so fresh as our author thinks, but, however that may be, it makes us wonder why Blake's second sight troubled him about trifles, and left him in the dark concerning more important matters, such as the Cromek business, and Stothard's rectitude, which concerned him deeply.

Calvert, although he hated portrait painting and teaching drawing, the former much more than the latter, seems, like Linnell, Richmond, and Palmer, to have practised both during his sojourn at Brixton, which lasted till 1832. Of his portraits very few, if any, have been traced, and he exhibited none. His works publicly shown were very few, and their character may be guessed from their titles, which are, in all, 'Nymphs,' R.A. 1825; 'A Shepherdess,' R.A. 1827; 'Morning,' Suffolk Street, 1828; 'Morning,' R.A. 1832; 'Morning,' R.A. 1835; and 'Eve,' R.A. 1836. Probably some of these works are now in the British Museum, and more than one were at the Academy Winter Exhibition of last year, just as 'A Primitive City,' to which we have already referred, was at Messrs. Goupil's collection of Calvert's works in 1893, besides 'Eve,' a work of the same name, if not identical with that mentioned above. Some of the examples exhibited are in tempera, a method much affected by the "Ancients," others are in water colours, while many, especially those of later dates, are in oil. It was in 1832 that Calvert bought No. 14, a small house in Park Place, Paddington, then a fresh and clean district, with green fields near at hand. He built himself a studio with a classic façade in the garden. Much energy was frittered away there on various hobbies, such as rebinding books according to classic taste, and still his friends often asked in vain, "Where are the pictures?" "Why not exhibit?" and his wife's cry, "Oh, Edward, you never will do anything to make you famous!" had but too much justice in it. Nevertheless, it seems to be certain that the over-fastidious artist did very much more than the world will ever see. His son affirms what Mr. Richmond told the present writer—that Calvert was for ever destroying what he designed, drew, and painted, and only preserved what he was particularly well pleased with. Among the examples which he made away with was a large painting, of which an original sketch of a nymph

on a dolphin, with a triton and an amorino at her side, is engraved here, and proves that, so far as we can judge, the lost work was, as a design, not unworthy of Correggio or Raphael. The studies from the nude, of which he made abundant use in instances such as these, were carried on for nearly twenty years at the Academy and at the school in St. Martin's Lane. Etty himself was hardly more constant in his attendance there than Calvert, and yet so reticent was the latter that few knew much of him. Etty thought so highly of what he saw on these occasions that he exchanged one of his own studies for one by Calvert, who to promote his knowledge of anatomy studied, as our author says, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital—but rather, we think, at King's College, where Academy students had special privileges.

"It was about this time that he became acquainted with old Sir James Leighton, who was [a] Governor of Middlesex Hospital, and whose official duties brought him to his town quarters in Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, where my father was always welcome. Sir James professed himself flattered and very much interested in Calvert's hospital investigations, as forming a foundation for the *Æsthetic*! Curious experiences were recounted. Sir James was a benevolent old gentleman, who had been retained as Physician at the Court of Russia. He good humouredly told the story, how the Czarevna (Empress in 1825), apparently believing in the prescient wisdom of an English physician, had asked him, seriously, what family she would be likely to have. He, wise in his generation, humouring her august Highness, naively replied, 'Oh! a baker's dozen, I should say.' And, 'strangely enough,' he continued, 'admitting all things, this proved correct, and I was retained at Court for fifteen years.' It was here, in Percy Street, that Sir James died, in 1843, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert remaining with him the night of his death. Dr. Leighton, of Kensington, was Sir James's son, and Edward Calvert remembered the young Freddy, an only surviving boy of the doctor's—inocent then of all art-honours—coming to see his grandfather at the Percy Street rooms."

In 1844 Calvert made a lengthened tour in Greece, of which this volume contains some memoranda of no great interest, which might as well have been omitted. It appears that the lovely scene we all enjoyed so heartily at the Academy exhibition of 1893, 'Arcadian Shepherds moving their Flocks at Dawn,' represents a migration of nomads, and that it was founded upon a small sketch Calvert had made from the life during his tour. Further on we meet with some interesting and fresh notes upon John Varley, whom Mr. S. Calvert judges both wisely and well; and there is a capital illustration of Varley's puzzle-headedness when discussing free will and heredity, their influence upon man. Then comes a quaint and terse note from Etty to Calvert, introducing his favourite East Indian model Mendoo: "The bearer is a fine copper-colour, and will please you. He is attentive and of good form too."

It was at Darnley Road, Hackney, his next abode, that Calvert, ever intending to do much and round in his life with a triumph, thought to succeed in colour of a new and lovely sort, and there he really did approach his noble and beautiful ideal. It was well it should be so, for the time, indeed, had come when he might have said

to the world, getting tired of waiting for him:—

I could have painted pictures like that youth's
Ye praise so.

Apart from this, and although he had yet twenty years to live, the public, which he did not at all despise, but only overlooked, heard less of Calvert than ever, until he expired in his eighty-fourth year, July 14th, 1883, so far out of ken that, beyond his immediate circle, no one knew the fact till a month had elapsed, when this journal recorded the event with warm testimonies to his merits and a sketch of his career.

If our admiration for Calvert needs any justification besides what is due to the lovely designs and pictures exhibited in London in the manner described above, it will be found in the beautiful facsimiles which literally adorn this book. Here so many have been collected that, apart from the Academy's twenty-one originals, the artist-poet was never so well represented.

Familiar with his work for many years, we have been long convinced that what Keats was in poetry, Calvert was in designing and painting. Had Keats lived longer he would, no doubt, have made the likeness closer, by ridding himself of what the Philistines, not quite unjustly, call cockneyisms. The works of Calvert, an exquisite draughtsman and consummate harmonizer of tones and tints, are so thoroughly instinct with form that, although the modellers of Tanagra were unknown in his day, we recognize them as his prototypes. Stothard was, nevertheless, most obviously his model in later life, much as Blake, with a dash of Stothard and Palmer, affected him until after his visit to Greece, from which event we date the change of his style. As regards their poetic impulses, the strongest note of resemblance between Keats and Calvert was that undertone of an exquisite voluptuousness which, like a burden of low notes in music, informed everything the one wrote and the other painted. The wonder is that in all this while Calvert did so little that, self-torturer as he was, he would allow to live. We are assured that in his case

Apollo's laurel bough

was not broken, and that it failed of its fruit only through the artist's obstinate dissatisfaction with himself. Finally, let us say that, in his careful restraint and love of finish, Calvert came nearer to Landor than to Keats, while with him, as with Landor and with Mr. George Meredith, who is another Arcadian, that undertone of voluptuous grace obtained which hinted at Theocritus as well as Virgil. All alike affected the nymphs and shepherds of Arcady, and with Stothard, Palmer, Etty, Finch, and Barret they united in worshipping "the great god Pan."

We have received three more parts of the republication of Jacob Merle's *Kölnische Künstler*, which has been undertaken by Herr Schwann, of Düsseldorf, under the editorship of Firminich-Richartz and Hermann Keussen. The letter K has now been reached, and the high level of careful accuracy which was maintained in the earlier articles is conspicuous in all the later contributions. Every number that appears reminds us of the far-reaching influence of the great school which grew up about the building of the Cathedral of Cologne. The

last part illustrates this point in the most striking fashion, for the very frontispiece is a view of the Cathedral of Burgos and recalls to mind, for all those who may have forgotten it, the name of the "Dombaumeister Hans von Köln." The lives of the most obscure craftsmen are treated throughout with the same scrupulous attention to facts as those of the great painters or sculptors who were their contemporaries. Thus we find the name of Johann Chrisgin, the *glockengiesser*, recorded in the company of Johann Breughel, who had no less a man as *collaborateur* than Rubens himself, or of such as Bartolomæus Bruyn, that truly gifted painter, whose fame has suffered much amongst us because his works are so frequently ascribed to our favourite hero Holbein. We have but one criticism to make, and that is as to the distribution of the illustrations, which appears to us to be rather capricious. Surely the reproduction of 'Die Familie Begas' should not face the life of Augustin Braun, nor should Nikolaus von Bueren be credited by implication with the 'Descent from the Cross' of the "Meister des hl. Bartolomæus."

Five-Fri Gossipy.

It is pleasant to find that a just appreciation of the brilliancy, energy, and sumptuous coloration of Etty is returning to the minds of amateurs of art. Therefore we are glad to learn that the 'Andromeda' of this thorough painter has been offered as a gift to and accepted by the authorities of the Manchester Art Gallery, who, by the way, might as well show their appreciation of sculpture, as practised by a contemporary artist of high distinction, by procuring a cast (or, if that would occupy too much space, an adequate reduction) of Woolner's noble statue of Moses as the Lawgiver, which imparts significance and powerful expressiveness to the gable of the Assize Court at their city.

An estimate amounting to 5,000*l.*, for the purchase of pictures added to the National Gallery, has been presented to Parliament, making, with the original 13,368*l.*, the total 18,368*l.* for the year, for the maintenance of the gallery.

RECENT correspondence in the newspapers about the degradation of certain pictures in the National Gallery, which were painted with more or less asphaltum, makes it apparent that all the writers do not know that the destruction of that unhappy pigment does not depend upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere surrounding it so much as upon the volatilization of one of its elements, and the consequent desiccations and shrinking (hence the cracks complained of) of the residuum. No amount of moisture will hinder this. A certain amount of moisture is necessary for the panels upon which so many of the pictures at Trafalgar Square are painted, to prevent them from cracking. The desiccation of asphaltum is hastened by an excess, which may be very moderate, of heat; but even absolute cold will only retard, not hinder, this deterioration, which is inevitable.

We are sorry to record the death, on the 19th inst., of Mr. Wyatt Papworth, the accomplished, industrious, and able Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, an antiquary and architect whose services were great as editor in part of that stupendous 'Dictionary of Architecture' which, not through his defect or that of his brother and co-editor the late Mr. J. W. Papworth, "dragged its slow length along" during more than forty years (1852-1892). Mr. W. Papworth was a frequent contributor to the dictionary, which but for him might not have reached its Z, as well as to various architectural and antiquarian publications, especially to *Notes and Queries* and the *Transactions* of the Institute of Architects. The appointment, a few years ago, to the curatorship in question,

was a fitting acknowledgment of his services. He was seventy-two years of age.

The spire of the Cathedral at Ulm has been finished after many years' delay; it is said to be the loftiest structure of the kind in Europe.

THE Grand Prix de Rome for sculpture has been awarded to M. C. A. A. Roux, a pupil of MM. Cavellier and Barrias; the Premier Second Grand Prix to M. J. B. Champeil, pupil of MM. Thomas and Gauthier; and the Deuxième Second Grand Prix to M. J. M. J. T. Boucher, pupil of MM. Chapu, Falguière, and Mercier. The Grand Prix for engraving has been given to M. Germain; the Grand Prix for architecture to M. A. Recoura.

THE Louvre has obtained, says the *Chronique des Arts*, a great prize by purchasing a funeral statuette in acacia wood, carved in a naturalistic manner, and therefore, probably, of extreme antiquity, representing a priestess of Minou, standing upon a rectangular base which is covered with inscriptions.

As at the Louvre, so at Versailles, additional galleries are from time to time opened to the public and devoted to art. Not long since we mentioned an addition of this nature to the great Paris museum; since then Versailles has equally distinguished itself by opening a gallery filled with recent acquisitions, especially Bosio's charming statue in silver of Henri IV. as a boy; the Duchess of Orleans's famous Jeanne d'Arc in armour and holding a sword to her breast; David's portrait of Josephine, and his renowned and grim 'Marat in the Bath,' after his death at the hands of Charlotte Corday; and Carpeaux's sketch of Napoleon III. in his coffin.

THE death is announced at Paris of M. Léon Cugnot, the sculptor. Among his best works will be remembered 'Force and Justice,' in front of the Cour de Cassation; 'Patriotism,' in the Salle des États of the Louvre; 'The Republic of Peru defending its Independence'; 'The English Indies,' designed for the façade of the Exposition building of 1878, &c.

DURING the "restoration" of the fourteenth century St. Medardus Church, at the little town of Werwick, in West Flanders, two obelisk-like monoliths were discovered in the earth under the bench of the Kirkenvorstand, where they seem to have been buried. This "find" is of great value, both archaeologically and historically, as it evidently belongs to the Gallo-Roman period. The sculptures, in white marble inlaid with black marble, are executed with extraordinary fineness, and represent two trophies made up of groups of Roman armour and weapons. These bas-reliefs, nineteen centuries old, belonged to the heathen temple which the Romans had built in Werwick, which Cæsar calls Veroviacum. The discovery has settled a question long in debate amongst the Flemish antiquaries, namely, to what deity the temple was dedicated. The sculptures plainly indicate Mars, the god of war. There is some hope that further discoveries may be made.

THE marvellous series of designs painted in body colours by M. J. Tissot, representing the "Vie de notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ," which, when exhibited on the Champ de Mars during the current year, was incomparably the most important work of art of its kind then shown in Paris, has been, we are now at liberty to say, acquired by the house of Mamé of Tours, and is to be, or at least a numerous selection, reproduced in colours and published. It is hoped that the whole (about three hundred in all) will be brought to London for exhibition, where they will indeed astonish the world.

M. PHILIPPE BERGER has submitted to the Académie des Inscriptions the facsimile of an important bilingual inscription—Latin and neo-Punic—found by M. Foureau on an ancient mausoleum at Ramada, in South Tripoli, during his recent mission to the Touareg tribes of the Sahara. Ramada appears to be the point

furthest to the south where Latin inscriptions have been found in this region. This mausoleum was erected in two stories surmounted by a pyramid, and was dedicated to the memory of Apuleius Maximus Rideus (?) by his wife Thanubra and his children. The inscription is carved above a large bas-relief representing the deceased and his wife, accompanied by a series of classical scenes—Orpheus and Eurydice, Hercules and Alceste, &c. It is noticeable that whilst the names of the ancestors of Apuleius are altogether Punic, he bears a double name, Latin and Punic, and his children bear names purely Latin.

The number just arrived of the journal of the German Oriental Society (D.M.G.) contains a long article of 117 pages by P. Jensen on the decipherment of the Khita inscriptions, or, as he terms them, Hati or Cilician (27). A small Khita type is used for illustration, and at the end he appends his explanations of some of the inscriptions. These are chiefly titles of princes with proposed names of countries. He discusses at some length what is called the seal of Tarkondemos, as to which he differs from the other authorities. His opinion is that the grammar is Indo-European. A continuation is to follow.

A COMMISSION has been appointed in Constantinople for the repair of the well-known column in the Hippodrome.

M. DELAMARE, a French archaeologist, has been authorized to excavate in the Turkish islands of Rhodes and Cos.

BEDRI BEY, of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, has brought to that institution the cuneiform and other antiquities found at Nifer, in the Bagdad district.

MUSIC

Life and Reminiscences of George J. Elvey. By Lady Elvey. (Sampson Low & Co.)—The late Sir George Elvey may certainly be numbered among the most distinguished church musicians of the century, and yet Lady Elvey puts the case correctly when she says that she has written "the simple story of a simple life." The brothers Stephen and George Elvey began their career at a time when church music in this country was in a debased condition, alike as regards composition and execution, and both did something in promotion of a better order of things, the influence of the younger organist being the greater, on account of his official position in Windsor Castle. As an accompanist and choir trainer he was unsurpassable, and many will hold in remembrance the refined singing at St. George's Chapel at a time when the services in most of our cathedrals and collegiate churches were rendered in a disgracefully slipshod manner. This was the more remarkable as in his opinions Sir George Elvey was very conservative, and although he did not altogether withhold admiration from modern church music, his sympathies were nearly all in favour of the masters of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Lady Elvey should have placed her materials in the hands of a competent editor, her book containing much that is of no interest whatever, besides being disjointed and faulty in arrangement. But, on the whole, it is not unreadable, and certainly no one who was acquainted with her late husband will disagree with her lofty estimate of his musical gifts and personal character.

Masters of German Music. By J. A. Fuller Maitland. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)—The task undertaken by Mr. Fuller Maitland was more difficult, or at any rate more embarrassing, than those of Mr. Willeby and Mr. Arthur Hervey, who compiled the companion volumes, on living English and French composers respectively; for with the exception of Johannes

Brahms, no contemporary German musician has much claim to the title of master. Consequently no excuse is needed for devoting a third of the book to the life and works of Brahms; and the views and opinions expressed concerning his works are such as we can cordially endorse. Mr. Fuller Maitland is, however, surely incorrect when he says that the second set of the 'Liebeslieder Walzer' is more admired here, and more frequently given, than the first. Other musicians treated are Max Bruch (whom the author correctly describes as second only to Brahms in creative talent), Goldmark, Rheinberger, Joachim, Hofmann, Clara Schumann, and several whom he terms little masters. The volume closes with a chapter headed "New Paths (?)," in which he discusses the promise evinced by such younger men as Richard Strauss, Nicodé, Hans Sommer, and Cyril Kistler; but he prudently says that it would be hard to fix upon even one "who is fit, or who gives promise of some day being fit, to assume the crown of music, and hand down the glorious line of German supremacy to yet another generation."

NEW MUSIC.

Six Songs. By Emil Kreuz, Op. 29.—*Six Songs.* By Herbert Blades.—*Select Songs.* By Halfdan Kjerulf. (Augener & Co.)—Mr. Kreuz is a very prolific composer of songs, the present album being his nineteenth, and the total number of lyrics, according to Messrs. Augener's printed list, 105. Whether this haste in production is wise may be open to question, but perhaps, as in the case of Schubert, Mr. Kreuz composes because he cannot help it. In his latest efforts he has gone for inspiration to Thomas Moore, Thomas Campbell, and Tom Hood, and it may fairly be said that success has crowned his efforts, the songs being delightfully fresh and genial, and though superior to the average shop ballad, not by any means difficult either in the voice part or the accompaniment.—Mr. Blades's songs are settings of lyrics by Aldrich, Dekker, and Byron. Here again we note a praiseworthy endeavour to avoid the conventionalities of the ordinary ballad-writer, and to a considerable extent the composer has been successful, the songs being all fanciful and musicianly. Perhaps the gem of the series is a version of Byron's 'Romeo Love Song,' "I enter thy garden of roses," as translated from the Greek.—Kjerulf's songs should need no recommendation, but they are not yet so familiar as they should be. The present selection consists of ten lyrics with the original Norse words, and an English version by C. Laubach.

The same publishers send the following compositions. *Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind*, for bass or baritone, and *A Love Song*, by Edmondstone Duncan, are not alike, the former being very energetic, and as unlike Arne's placid setting as possible, and the latter a somewhat commonplace sentimental ballad. *Rest*, by C. M. Marks, is a vigorous and effective song, not in keeping with its title; but the same composer's *Love* is a charming little ditty, best suited to mezzo-soprano. A very pleasing lyric is *Cradle Song*, by Anton Strelezki, oddly enough written for a baritone voice. *Lines to his Ladye*, by Percy Pitt, is a pleasant and flowing song, alike in voice part and accompaniment, for low male voice, being a setting of seventeenth century lines by Henry Byatt. Nos. 17 to 25 of *Select Songs* from the oratorios and operas of Handel, edited by H. Heale, include favourite numbers from 'The Messiah,' 'Joshua,' 'Samson,' and 'Jephtha,' with easy accompaniments.

Organists and choirmasters may be glad to make acquaintance with the following new anthems (Novello, Ewer & Co.), suitable for harvest festivals: *Thou visitest the earth*, by Joseph Barnby; *Great is the Lord*, by Bruce Steane; *The eyes of all wait upon Thee*, by Thomas Adams; and *Thou crownest the year*, by

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Josiah Booth. These are all pleasing and within the means of fairly efficient country church choirs.

Musical Society.

DR. HOPKINS and Mr. Barclay Squire are editing a volume of Purcell's organ and harpsichord music for the complete edition of the composer's works now in course of publication by the Purcell Society. As there is reason to believe that some of Purcell's music is in private hands, the editors would be extremely grateful for the loan of MSS. or for permission to copy compositions to be included in the volume they are preparing. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Barclay Squire at the British Museum.

We are requested to state that the announcement which appeared in our issue of last week to the effect that Mr. Barclay Squire had been appointed Librarian of the Royal College of Music is inaccurate. Mr. Squire has only undertaken the arrangement and installation of the library in the new college buildings.

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS & Co. announce a series of six subscription concerts, to take place at the Queen's Hall on November 1st and 15th, December 6th, February 7th, and March 7th and 21st next. The first part of each concert will consist of the works of one composer, the names being Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Schubert, Schumann, Dr. Hubert Parry, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. Among the artists engaged are Messrs. W. Nicholl, Adolf Brouil, Otto Peiniger, Septimus Webbe, Charles Mannors, and Arthur Oswald; and Mesdames Esther Palliser, Fanny Moody, and Louise Phillips.

We are pleased to learn that the Dean of Westminster has granted permission for the Royal Society of Musicians to hold its annual performance in the Abbey on November 7th. 'The Messiah' will be rendered, and the Society may be strongly urged to secure a more efficient chorus than on previous occasions, weakness in this department having been generally noticeable.

In 1867 Sir Arthur (then Mr.) Sullivan composed an operetta, the libretto of which was supplied by Mr. Burnand, entitled 'The Contrabandista,' and it was produced at St. George's Hall, then newly opened. The little work is now undergoing revision and elaboration by the composer for revival at the Savoy Theatre next month. The production of the new opera by Mr. Pinero and Sir Arthur Sullivan will, therefore, not take place for some time.

The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church have arranged with Mr. F. G. Edwards for the compilation of a Psalter with music.

The Bayreuth Festival concluded last Sunday with 'Parsifal.' At the penultimate performance, on the previous Thursday, Mr. Zoltan Döme sustained the principal part, it is said, successfully. The young artist appeared first in London as a baritone, but he has been retained as a robust tenor.

'DAS APPELFEST' is the title of an operetta which Herr Johann Strauss is said to have just completed at Ischl.

M. F. GEVAERT has nearly completed a work on the origin of plain song. It will practically be a supplement to his 'History of Ancient Music.'

THE sum demanded for the sale of the Osterlein Wagner Museum, now at Vienna, is 4,500l., of which, according to a letter from Bayreuth, 1,750l. has been subscribed up to the present time. The money would probably flow in more freely but for the vexed question as to where the collection should be located in future, some favouring Bayreuth and others Weimar, or one of the larger German cities.

THE United Richard Wagner Society shows a decreasing roll of members, the number having

fallen from 8,965 in 1891 to 4,988 in the present year. We expressed our opinion some time ago, and adhere to it, that the work for which the parent society and its branches were formed has been accomplished, and that they might be dissolved, no further propaganda being required concerning Wagner.

It is reported from Leipzig that out of ten novelties produced during the year ending June last, only two were by German composers. A similar record was made at Hamburg.

DRAMA

Charles Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the Time of Shakespeare. Edited anew by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 2 vols. (Dent & Co.)

IN the quaint little 'Autobiography' which Lamb wrote in 1827, after giving a modestly incomplete list of his "Works" (including those he had left behind him at the India House), he adds with an air of just satisfaction, "He also was the first to draw the public attention to the old English Dramatists in a work called 'Specimens of English Dramatic Writers who lived about the Time of Shakespeare,' published about fifteen years since." In reality nineteen years had elapsed, for the book was issued in 1808. The preparation of the material for publication had engaged his attention during 1807 and a part of 1808, but of letters written while it was going on, only five have come down to us, and in only one of them is the book even mentioned. Notwithstanding the scantiness of our direct information, however, the history of the work may easily be gathered from published correspondence. This opens in May, 1796, with the rich series of letters addressed to Coleridge, many passages in which show that the writer was already, at the beginning of his twenty-first year, deeply read in the works of some of "the dramatists who lived about the time of Shakespeare." In June he transcribed for Coleridge's benefit passages from 'A Wife for a Month,' 'Bonduca,' 'A Very Woman,' and 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' taken from

"a little extract-book I keep, which is full of quotations, from Beaumont and Fletcher in particular, in which authors I can't help thinking there is a greater richness of poetical fancy than in any one, Shakespeare excepted.....I mean not to lay myself open by saying they exceed Milton, and perhaps Collins in sublimity. But don't you conceive all poets, after Shakespeare, yield to 'em in variety of genius? Massinger treads close on their heels; but you are most probably as well acquainted with his writings as your humble servant."

Three months later the shock occasioned by a real tragedy in his own family quenched all appetite for the fictitious. "I burned all my own verses," he wrote to Coleridge in December, "all my book of extracts from Beaumont and Fletcher and a thousand sources"; but before the spring of 1797 the clouds had broken, and Lamb had resumed both the writing of verse and the reading of the dramatists. In April he referred to the "exquisite thing ycleped 'The Faithful Shepherdess,'" and asked Coleridge to rejoice with him in the acquisition of 'Fairfax's' 'Godfrey of Bullen' for half-a-crown." The old favourite passages from the dramatists were probably retranscribed into a new note-book,

for three out of the four sent in the letter of the previous summer found a place in the 'Specimens'; one of them—that from Massinger—having in the mean time been chosen as motto for Lamb's contributions to the joint volume (with Coleridge and Lloyd) published in 1797; while another—that from 'The Two Noble Kinsmen'—had blossomed anew in Coleridge's 'Osorio.'*

When, in 1798-9, the friendship with Coleridge underwent a brief eclipse, Southey became Lamb's confidant. Of the old playwrights, Marlowe was then in the ascendant, and of the old poets, Wither and Quarles. It was at this time that Lamb's enthusiasm crystallized in the form of 'John Woodvil,' and that Southey was taught to see the beauties of the writings by which it had been inspired. In the following year the spell was cast over Wordsworth, who was proselytized to the length of desiring to buy the works of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and their peers—a commission of inquiry as to the cost having been sent to Lamb. But probably no one, or hardly any one outside Lamb's little circle, which was then at its smallest, cared for any of the Elizabethans except Shakespeare; and even Shakespeare at that period was kept in evidence mainly by the acting of mutilated stage-versions of his plays, and by the aid of an active but purblind set of editors and scholiasts. Lamb, however, was never discouraged, and in this wintry time, by much reading and study, kept his love for the old masters warm.

In June, 1804, Southey informed Coleridge that he had proposed to Messrs. Longman to publish a collection of the scarcer and better old poets, beginning with 'Piers Plowman.' "If it be done," he added,

"my name must stand to the prospectus, and Lamb shall take the job and the emolument—for whom in fact I invented it, being a fit thing to be done and he the fit man to do it."

George Ellis's recently published and successful 'Specimens of the Early English Poets' probably stood in the way of Southey's scheme, for when he himself undertook the task for Messrs. Longman he was made to begin his selections at the point at which Ellis had stopped. As Lamb was at this time almost desperately in need of some paying literary work, the frustration of Southey's benevolent scheme must have been a great disappointment. But we shall probably not be far wrong if we assume that out of the correspondence respecting the proposals arose the first idea of a comprehensive selection from the old dramatists—a department which had not entered into the scheme either as formed by Southey or as modified by the publishers. The single letter of 1804 which survives chances to be addressed to Southey, but it has no concern with literature; and if the idea of the 'Specimens' had occurred to Lamb at this time, it must have gone to sleep for lack of encouragement, seeing that in the autumn of 1805 he felt that he

* In 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' Palamon and Arcite are conversing in prison. Says Arcite—

This is all our world:
We shall know nothing here but one another;
Hear nothing but the clock that tells our woes.
The vine shall grow, but we shall never see it.

In 'Osorio' Alhadra, describing her life in prison, says:—
In darkness I remained, counting the clocks
Which haply told me that the blessed sun
Was rising on my garden.

"must do something, or we shall get very poor." Relief was sought in the composition of 'Mr. H—', a task which occupied all his leisure during the ensuing six months. It was on the failure of the farce at Drury Lane in December, 1806, that Lamb set about the 'Specimens,' apparently under an arrangement with Messrs. Longman. That he did not content himself with the material supplied by his own shelves or by private borrowings, but ransacked the rich stores of the British Museum, is shown by the preface, in which he states that more than a third part of the extracts "are from plays which are to be found only in the British Museum, and in some scarce private libraries"; and though no special mention is there made of the Garrick collection, he states in his letter to Hone of January, 1827, that he had used it in 1807-8. "But my time was but short," he wrote, "and my subsequent leisure has discovered in it a treasure rich and exhaustless beyond what I then imagined." The probability is that his earlier Museum researches were necessarily confined to the brief office holidays of 1807 and 1808—perhaps to the former only, for in February, 1808, Lamb told Manning the book would be "out this summer." As the *Monthly Review*, however, did not notice the 'Specimens' until April, 1809, it is likely that publication had been delayed until the end of 1808, and that Lamb had, consequently, been able to utilize his second summer holiday. The letters of the period are scanty, and the only mention of the 'Specimens' occurs in one to Manning. "Longman is to print it," he writes,

"and be at all the expense and risk, and I am to share the profits after all deductions, i.e., a year or two hence I must pocket what they please to tell me is due to me. But the book is such as I am glad there should be. It is done out of old plays at the Museum, and out of Dodsley's collection, &c."

Talfourd tells us that the 'Specimens' was "received with more favour than Lamb's previous works," but that its influence spread slowly. This is the less surprising seeing that the *Monthly* critic proclaimed that in the notes he found "nothing very remarkable except the style, which is formally abrupt and elaborately quaint," while he resented the strong eulogies bestowed on some of the dramatists. The great quarterlies allowed this book, the publication of which constituted an epoch in the study of one of the most important sections of our national literature, to pass unnoticed—an omission all the more remarkable seeing that, with the exception of Lamb himself, no men, perhaps, were so much interested in its subject as the respective editors of the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, the first number of the latter appearing almost simultaneously with the 'Specimens.' The sale cannot have been large, for the majority of the copies now extant have not the original Longman title-page of 1808, but that prefixed to the remainder sheets issued as "second edition" by Bumpus in 1813. It is noticeable, moreover, that these copies sufficed to supply the public demand during the remaining twenty-one years of Lamb's lifetime. But the seed was good, and it had fallen into good ground, which was watered afresh in

1818 by the reprinting of a selection from the critical notes in Lamb's 'Works.' In reviewing the pair of little volumes, *Blackwood* spoke in the highest terms of the notes, and referred to the use that had been made of them in a series of 'Analytical Essays on the Old English Drama,' which had recently appeared in the magazine. Perhaps, however, the most important direct outcome was Hazlitt's course of lectures on the Elizabethan dramatists, delivered in 1821. Not only did the lecturer owe much to Lamb personally for encouragement to take up the subject, for inspiration, and for direction in his reading, but it must have been to the previous influence of the 'Specimens' that he owed in large measure his very audiences at the Surrey Institution.

When the summer of 1826 came round, Lamb, having had a full year's experience of freedom from the "drudgery of the desk's dead wood," felt that some kind of regular employment was a necessity. Happily what he wanted was neither far nor long to seek, for he soon remembered the rich treasures of the Garrick plays, for the full enjoyment of which time had failed him twenty years before, and forthwith betook himself daily to the British Museum. "It is a sort of office to me," he told Barton; "hours, ten to four, the same." He rejoiced in the abundance of the plays—about two thousand, he estimated—an abundance almost commensurate with his new-whetted appetite and his unlimited leisure. About the end of the year he found "fighting in his head the plots, characters, situations, and sentiments of 400 old plays (bran-new to him) which he has been digesting at the British Museum," but, unappeased, he means to go on throughout the winter. Whether Lamb pursued his examination of the Garrick plays to the very end is not known; but by January his note-books (now themselves preserved in the Museum) were full enough to enable him to come to the assistance of his friend Hone by offering to send weekly to the *Table Book* a few extracts with comments. The supplies were so apportioned as to last throughout the whole year, and served to render the *Table Book* the most interesting and valuable of all Hone's series. They were prefaced by a letter to the editor, which begins with a characteristic error in dates. "It is not unknown to you," wrote Lamb, "that about sixteen years since I published 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets'" — on this occasion reducing the actual interval by three instead of four years. "By those who remember the 'Specimens,'" he explained, "these [new extracts] must be considered as mere after-gleanings, supplementary to that work, only comprising a longer period," for they came down (in all senses) to Tom Durfey. Nothing more was heard of them until the spring of 1830, when Mr. Murray seems to have made advances to Lamb, through their common friend William Ayrtton (the impresario and musical critic), with the view of bringing out a new edition of the 'Specimens.' This proposition (one of two) Lamb felt constrained to put aside for the moment owing to domestic preoccupations. But in writing to Ayrtton he said that he should like at least one of Mr. Murray's proposals, "as

he has so much additional matters for the 'Specimens' as might make two volumes, or one (new edition), omitting such better known authors as Beaumont and Fletcher, Jonson, &c." Nothing came of the scheme, no mention of which is to be found in the 'Memoir' of the publisher. Lamb never collected the 'Garrick Extracts.' It was left to Moxon to rescue them from the limbo of the *Table Book*, but he lost no time, for in the summer of 1835, only six months after Lamb's death, he published a "new edition" (it was actually no more than the second) of the 'Specimens,' to which was appended a reprint of the 'Extracts.' Since then reprint after reprint of the complete work has appeared, and for long it has been a classic.

Mr. Gollancz, however, is its first editor, as distinguished from the mere reprinters who have preceded him. The amount of labour—and it must have been a labour of love—which he has bestowed on the book is so great that we wish it had been possible to accord unmixed praise to the result. For much that has been done all readers and students of the old dramatists and of English literature have reason to be grateful, especially for the amalgamation of the 'Specimens' and the 'Garrick Extracts,' and for the chronological arrangement of the whole. Lamb took little interest in such matters. "I read without order of time," he told Hone's subscribers. "I am a poor hand at dates. . . . My business is with the poetry only"; but he cried out promptly and sharply when a misprint met his eye in the *Table Book*. The texts used by Lamb were those of such old uncritical editions as came in his way, and often left much to be desired; but all this has been attended to by more or less competent editors since Lamb's day, and Mr. Gollancz, who is an accomplished scholar, has been quite in his element in supplying the necessary emendations. For all these mercies Lamb himself would have been grateful. But the many excellences of this new edition are counterbalanced by some serious deficiencies. For the length of the introduction to the present notice of the book the material incompleteness of Mr. Gollancz's preface is responsible. He has allowed himself space more than enough for a full account of the beginning, growth, and completion of Lamb's work, but it is to some extent occupied by matter which is irrelevant or unnecessary, to the exclusion of much that would have been useful. There is a "Table of Reference to the Extracts," but the very first entry does not reflect the title given to the extract in the text. The latter as Lamb wrote it reads 'Gorbuduc: a Tragedy'; but the "Table" has 'Ferrex and Porrex,' the explanation (not the justification) of which incongruity is to be found only in the editor's note at the end of the volume, where it is pointed out that the editions bearing the title 'Tragedy of Gorbuduc,' one of which must have been used by Lamb, were unauthorized. This is all very proper to a note, but how is the extract from the play to be found by a mere reader of former editions? If he apply only to Mr. Gollancz's "Table," he will renounce his search under the mistaken, but natural belief that the matter he is

looking for has been omitted. Again, if he seeks for the extracts from John Fletcher's 'The Bloody Brother; or, Rollo,' he will form the same belief; but in this case, unfortunately, it will be a correct one. At all events, if the extract be there, concealed under some new title, there is no visible indication of the fact, and it is only too much to be feared that by some unhappy accident (on which so conscientious an editor as Mr. Gollancz is more to be condoled with than blamed) the extract has slipped out of the collection altogether. An index recording alphabetically all titles, old and new, would have aided in the search, but there is none, and the lack of it is the crowning deficiency of the present edition. It would have been useful in so many ways. A man may remember the name of a play without simultaneously recalling the name of its author; here (as in the unedited reprints) he must hunt through a table of contents, and that done may go empty away. Another may recollect imperfectly something, for instance, that Lamb has said of Shakspeare's women, or of his use of the supernatural, or of the essential and distinguishing quality of the dirge in the 'Tempest,' or he may wish to recover some illustrative quotation from this poet or that occurring incidentally in Lamb's notes; but in all such cases—and they are common—in his endeavours to find what he seeks, he must, as of yore, wearily beat the covers without any certainty of starting his game. The notes are of the finest illuminative criticism all compact—criticism positive and comparative, and ranging over the whole treasure-house of old English poetry; but its serviceableness is sadly impaired for want of indexing.

A much less important defect, but still one that is regrettable, is the omission to supply references to act and scene for each of Lamb's extracts. Such aids were not merely out of Lamb's way, but out of the easy-going ways of his time; but that will hardly be accepted as an excuse by our more, and very properly more, exacting generation. There is, besides, a reason for referencing which did not apply in Lamb's day, in the fact that the works of the dramatists are now so generally accessible that few readers will be contented to dispense with the advantage of studying the selections in the light of their context. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Gollancz has dealt faithfully with the text both of Lamb and of his dramatists, but he has not been quite careful enough in the matter of orthography. We do not, of course, expect him to preserve intact the spelling of the quartos, which is frequently chaotic; but there can be no good reason for altering, as has been done here, *desart* into "desert," or *tract* into "track" (i. 80), for such changes are not merely uncalled for—they are harmful, as serving to decolorize the page and to destroy something of its antique charm.

Mr. Gollancz sometimes sees reason to differ from Lamb both in his appreciations and interpretations, but these little differences are always expressed becomingly. He seems, for example, to agree with the general verdict that Lamb's famous note on Ford's 'Broken Heart' was exaggerated both in its conception and in the terms in

which it was expressed; but he very properly considers that in any case Gifford's attack on it was "infamous." He says nothing of Gifford's letter of apology in reply to Southey's remonstrances—indeed, Mr. Gollancz treats this painful incident inadequately. Had Gifford merely called Lamb a "fool" or a "madman," the epithet would have been mere "common form" as addressed by the *Quarterly* of those days to a wretch who was a friend of other wretches such as Hunt and Hazlitt; but he went far beyond such common form and used language of the utmost precision. Weber, wrote Gifford, "has polluted his pages with the blasphemies of a poor maniac, who it seems once published some detached scenes from the 'Broken Heart.' For this unfortunate creature every feeling mind will find an apology in his calamitous situation." This passage has no meaning at all if it is not to be taken as a positive statement that Lamb suffered from chronic mental derangement; yet Gifford when challenged confessed that when he wrote it he had known absolutely nothing of Lamb, except his name! It seems to have struck neither Gifford nor Southey that this was no excuse at all, and something a good deal worse than no excuse—that even as an explanation it was not such as an honourable man would have cared to offer. Gifford added a strongly-worded expression of his feeling of remorse on learning that his blows had fallen with cruel effect on a sore place. Both feeling and expression may have been sincere, for, under the circumstances, only a fiend would be incapable of remorse. But the excuse or explanation is open to much suspicion, owing to the fact (revealed in the Murray 'Memoirs') that Lamb's friend Barron Field had been Gifford's collaborator in the preparation of the article in which the offending passage occurs. Field was well acquainted with Lamb's personal and family history, and while the article was in progress the collaborators could hardly have avoided some exchange of ideas on a subject which stirred one of them so deeply. Gifford may have said honestly enough, according to his lights, that only a maniac could have written the note quoted by Weber, a remark which would naturally draw from Field some confidences regarding Lamb's history. This is, of course, pure assumption, but it is vastly more reasonable and much more likely to be in substantial accordance with the facts than Gifford's statement that when he called Lamb a poor maniac, whose calamitous situation offered a sufficient apology for his blasphemies, he was imaginatively describing a man of whom he knew absolutely nothing, except that he was "a thoughtless scribbler." If, as seems only too possible, Gifford deliberately poisoned his darts, it is also probable that he did not realize what he was doing. It would be unfair to accept Hazlitt's picture of him as a true portrait; but Lamb's apology for Hazlitt himself applies with at least equal force to the first editor of the *Quarterly*. "He does bad actions without being a bad man." Perhaps it is too lenient, for though Gifford's attack on Lamb was undoubtedly one of the bad actions of his life, it was, after all, a matter of conduct. The apology, whether truthful or the opposite, reveals

deep-seated corruption of principle if not of character.

It is much to be desired that Mr. Gollancz should immediately proceed to do justice to himself and to the students of literature, whom he intended to benefit by these pretty, but most inconvenient "dumpy twelves," by producing a real "library" edition of the combined 'Specimens' and 'Extracts,' worthy both of Lamb's genius and his own scholarship. Such an edition should contain all Lamb's extracts, fully referenced, and in a text emended as far as possible, without stultifying any of Lamb's comments on the words he had before him; the comments printed verbatim; an appendix, providing all necessary editorial notes, bibliographical, textual, and critical; and an introduction full and complete as regards all that is known of the genesis, progress, and completion of the work and of Lamb's preparatory studies, together with concrete examples of the influence exercised by Lamb, both personally and through his writings, on the study and appreciation of Elizabethan literature. This last demand which we venture to make on the editor, although it is one of the most obviously reasonable, is the one which he has anticipated in the least degree. Finally, this ideal edition should be crowned by full indices—(1) to the playwrights concerned; (2) to the titles, old and new, of the plays extracted from; (3) to all authors, works, and subjects incidentally mentioned or discussed in Lamb's notes. The present chronological arrangement leaves little to be desired; but it would have been better still if some definite standard had been adopted—say the central date of each dramatist's working period.

THE numerous friends of Mr. Joseph Knight will welcome a reprint in book form—*Theatrical Notes* (Lawrence & Bullen)—of his articles contributed to these pages, which are prefaced by an introduction recalling the progress of the stage during the last thirty years. He traces the revival which dates from the Robertsonian era, the improvement in matters of *ensemble* we owe to the French stage, and the influence upon our present drama of Ibsen, for whose work, as he says, "his admiration is calm." The portrait hardly does justice to the genial author.

Le Drame historique et le Drame passionnel. Par J. J. Weiss. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—Under this title is reprinted a third series of criticisms contributed by Weiss to the *Journal des Débats*. A fourth series will complete the 'Trois Années de Théâtre.' The value and importance of Weiss's labours have received full recognition. His analysis is subtle, his reasoning close, and his style incisive. His censure, just as it is, can scarcely be too acceptable to living writers, his satire upon M. Richepin being exceptionally mordant. Taken as a whole, however, the criticisms are convincing rather than pleasing, and constitute less agreeable reading than the other reprinted criticisms with which it is natural to compare them. A revival of 'Macbeth,' with Madame Bernhardt as Lady Macbeth, furnishes opportunity for an essay on Shakspeare in France which deserves to be studied. Weiss is credited with a knowledge of things English. He makes one or two slips, however, as when, for instance, he uses "land-lady" in the sense of possessor of land.

Dramatic Gossip.

So far as the West-End is concerned the past week has been destitute of change or novelty,

unless the closing of the Adelphi must rank as the former. At the East-End and outlying theatres some revivals have been witnessed. 'La Cigale' has been given at the Grand, Islington; 'Little Christopher Columbus' at the Standard; and 'Shall We Forgive Her?' at the Hammersmith Theatre. At the Pavilion Miss Isabel Bateman has opened in 'Jane Shore.'

DALY'S THEATRE will, it is said, be reopened by Mr. George Edwardes with 'A Gaiety Girl.'

'A FOUNDLING,' by Messrs. Lestocq and Robson, is to be shortly produced at Terry's Theatre.

THE LYCEUM will, according to present arrangements, open on the 8th of September with a comic opera called 'The Queen of Brilliants,' to be produced by Miss Lilian Russell.

A MELODRAMA by Messrs. B. C. Stephenson and Haddon Chambers is to be given on the 6th of September at the Adelphi.

ON Monday week Mr. Alexander will begin at the Grand, Islington, a tour with 'The Masqueraders.'

TOOLE'S will be shortly reopen with 'A Trip to China Town,' an American variety entertainment.

EDWARD STIRLING, whose death is announced, was, like Tom Davies, better known as the husband of his wife than as a writer or actor. He was, however, a fairly voluminous author. Stirling was born in Oxford in 1811, and appeared on the Pavilion stage in 1828. He was stage manager at various theatres, including the Pavilion, the Adelphi, and Drury Lane. He is credited with having written something like two hundred plays, many of them adaptations of popular novels. The names of these are now forgotten. He was a moderately good actor, his Levi in Charles Reade's 'Gold,' Drury Lane, January 11th, 1853, winning him something like reputation. He published in 1881 'Old Drury Lane: Fifty Years' Recollections of Author, Actor, and Manager,' an inadequate and a disappointing work.

THE ROYALTY will, it is now stated, be the scene of the production by Miss Hope Booth of 'Little Miss Cute.'

IN October 'The Lady Slavey,' a piece which has been more than once given in the country, will be produced at the Avenue.

MR. GEORGE R. SIMS is said to be occupied upon 'Les Gigolettes,' a recently produced play of low Parisian life. "Gigolette," which is not found in Littré or the Dictionary of the Académie, signifies a *grisette* haunting the public balls.

MR. IRVING is reported to have obtained from Dr. Conan Doyle a short piece in which he will play the part of a Waterloo veteran.

'THEN FLOWERS GREW FAIRER,' a one-act piece by Sutton Vane, will be the *lever de rideau* at Terry's Theatre on Thursday next.

'THE MANXMAN,' a drama by Mr. Wilson Barrett, founded on the recent novel by Mr. Hall Caine, was produced for the first time at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE will produce at Daly's Theatre, New York, an adaptation by Mr. H. Hamilton of Prosper Mérimée's novel of 'Carmen.'

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON will produce during his forthcoming country tour 'Dr. and Mrs. Neill,' a play by Miss "Clo" Graves.

M. COQUELIN will, it is anticipated, rejoin the Comédie Française in a new play by M. Jules Lemaitre.

A HANS SACHS-FEIER is to be celebrated at the Schiller Theater in Berlin in honour of the 400th anniversary of the birthday of Hans Sachs, November 5th, 1494. J. L. Deinhardstein's four-act play 'Hans Sachs' is to be performed with the famous Goethe prologue, which was spoken

at the first performance of this drama on February 15th, 1828, at the Königl. Schauspielhaus in Berlin. It will be preceded by 'Das heisse Eysen,' a Fastnachtspiel by Hans Sachs, as edited by Heinrich Laube for modern representation.

GREAT regret is expressed at Gotha on account of the impending closure of the Hoftheater at that place, in consequence of the refusal of the Landtag of the Duchy to continue the subsidy hitherto granted. The Hoftheater at Coburg will be maintained as before.

MISCELLANEA

Crackenthorpe.—In the kindly review of my 'Literary Associations of the English Lakes,' under date August 11th, your reviewer points out a few "misspellings, such as Crackenthorpe," &c. Is your reviewer sure that this is a misspelling? In the same number of the *Athenæum*, p. 195, you print:—

Hang Birewood and Carter in Crackenthorps Garter.

Dr. Taylor in his 'Old Manorial Halls of Westmoreland,' published 1892, describes Crackenthorpe Hall, and spells it as I have spelt it. E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald, in his exhaustive paper on Machell of Crackenthorpe, which is published in vol. viii. of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, spells it throughout as Crackenthorpe. In Whellan's 'Topography,' p. 759, the name is given from A.D. 1331 onward as Crackenthorpe. I knew, of course, that the Cooksons, who have assumed the name of Crackenthorpe, follow the spelling of the name in the old inscription over the entrance gate of buildings attached to a border Pele tower at Newbiggin, which inscription was set up in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VIII., and which runs thus:—

Christopher. Crackenthorpe. thus. ye. me. calle.

Whye. in. my. tym. dyde. build. this. halle.

The. yer. of. cure. lorde. who. lyst. to. se.

A. M. fyve. hundred. thirty. and. three.

But I also was aware that in the great chart of the Machell pedigree, in the Carlisle wills, in the Bongeate parish registers, every conceivable mode of spelling the name had at different times been adopted—Krakenthorpe, Krakynthorpe, Crackinthorpe, Crackenthorpe, Crackinthrope. And in the great uncertainty of its derivation—whether from "krakn," a crow; or from "kraken," a sea-dragon; or from "cracca," a creek; or "craigh," a crag—it seemed best to spell it as from the registers appeared to have been the general way during last century, when the word appears to have settled down into the mode adopted, viz., "Crackenthorpe."

H. D. RAWNSLEY.

Perhaps "misspelling" was too strong a word to use; but Canon Rawnsley seems to make out a good case for Crackenthorpe. It is strengthened by the fact that, in his autobiographical sketch, Wordsworth described his grandmother—the only member of the family mentioned in the Canon's book—as "Dorothy Crackenthorpe." As regards seventeenth century spellings, there may be set against Randolph's "Crackenthorpe" the contemporary "Richard Crakanthorpe," whose 'Defensio Ecclesie Anglicane,' first published in 1625, was reprinted at Oxford in 1847 (see Lowndes).

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